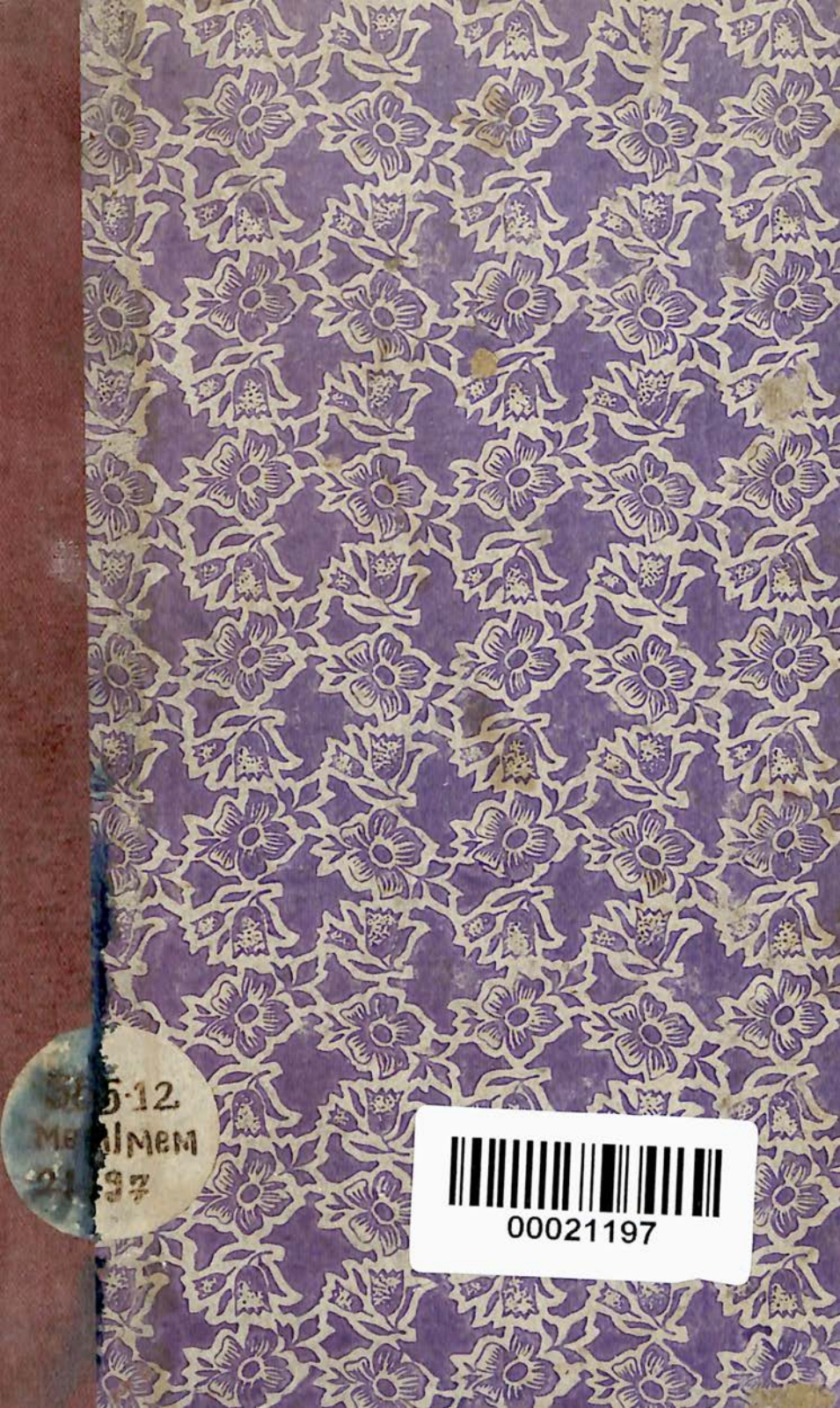

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MEMOIRS

OF THE

LATE WAR IN ASIA.

WITH A

NARRATIVE

OF THE

IMPRISONMENT AND SUFFERINGS

OF OUR

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS:

BY

AN OFFICER OF COLONEL BAILLIE'S DETACHMENT.

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MEMOIRS

OF THE

LATE WAR IN ASIA.

A Narrative of the Captivity and Sufferings of the Officers, Soldiers, and Sepoys, who fell into the Hands of Hyder-Ally, after the Battle of Conjeveram, September 10, 1780.

WHILE the enemy's horſe and elephants marched again and again in barbarian triumph over the field of battle, the wounded and bleeding Engliſh, who were not inſtantly trodden to death by the feet of thoſe animals, lingered out a miſerable exiſtence, expoſed in the day to the burning rays of a vertical ſun, and in the night to the ravages of foxes, jackalls, and tygers, allured to that horrid ſcene by the ſcent of 1780.

1780. human blood. Many officers, as well as privates, ſtripped of all that they had, after protracting hour after hour, and day after day, in pain, miſerably periſhed; others riſing, as it were, from the dead, after an incredible loſs of blood, which induced for a time the moſt perfect inſenſibility and ſtupefaction, found means to rejoin their friends in chains, with whom they were deſtined to ſhare, for years, the horrors of the gloomy jail, rendered ſtill more dreadful by frequent apprehenſions of that aſſaſſination which, they had the moſt undoubted proofs, had been practiſed on numbers of their fellow-priſoners, diſperſed in different places of confinement, throughout the dominions of a barbarous enemy.

In Europe, the horrors of war are mitigated by the mildneſs of the climate, and the humanity of the conqueror. In Aſia, an inveterate antipathy againſt Europeans conſpires with a dry and parched land, where it is not an eaſy matter for the ſick and wounded to obtain even the comfort of water, and, with the rigours of fervid heat,

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to preſs down the load of ſuffering on the defenceleſs head of him who has none to help him. 1780.

Hyder-Ally, ſeated in a chair in his tent, enjoyed at Damul, ſix miles from the ſcene of action, the ſight of his priſoners, and the heads of the ſlain. Colonel Baillie, with ſeveral other officers, who, like himſelf, were inhumanly wounded, were carried to his camp. The vehicle on which the Colonel was borne was a cannon. While theſe unfortunate gentlemen lay on the ground, in the open air, at Hyder-Ally's feet, heads of their unfortunate friends were, from time to time, preſented to the conqueror; ſome of them even by Engliſh officers, who were forced to perform that inhuman ſervice. One Engliſh gentleman, in particular, was forced to carry two heads of his countrymen, which proved to be Captain Phillips and Doctor Wilſon. But, ſoon after the arrival of the Engliſh officers, Hyder, touched with a latent ſpark of humanity, ordered the practice of bringing heads before him, while the Engliſh gentlemen

1780. were preſent, to be diſcontinued; and the heads of Captain Phillips and Doctor Wilſon he ordered to be removed. A dooley was ſent to the field of battle in ſearch of Colonel Fletcher; but he could not find him. The Colonel's head was afterwards carried to the barbarian's camp. As ſome of our officers were obliged to carry the heads of their countrymen to Hyder's camp, ſo others were obliged to carry heavy loads of firelocks. For every European head that was brought to the barbarian by any of his own people, who were volunteers in that ſervice, a premium was given of five rupees; for every European brought alive ten rupees. The conqueror, enjoying a barbarous triumph over our captive countrymen, ſuffered them to remain in his preſence till ſun-ſet, without ordering them the ſmalleſt aſſiſtance in their diſtreſs. The ſhell of a tent was then fixed for Colonel Baillie and his officers, but without a bit of ſtraw, or any thing on which they might lie, although repeated application was made for this accommodation, and many of theſe gentlemen were in danger from their wounds. This tent,

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it muſt be obſerved at the ſame time, contained only ten perſons; the reſt of the priſoners were obliged to remain in the open air. About ſeven o'clock towards the evening, Colonel Baillie was viſited by Monſieur Goddard, a French officer, who, although in poor circumſtances himſelf, aſſiſted our countrymen to the utmoſt extent of his power. At ten, ſome pilaw was ſent to the priſoners from the Circar. 1780.

Several officers were alſo carried to Tippoo Saib, who treated them with great humanity. He invited them into his tent, gave them biſcuit, and to each five pagodas. One of the gentlemen, Captain Monteith, who was a married man, expreſſed an earneſt deſire of ſending a letter to his wife at Madras; with which Tippoo readily complied. Nothing could be more ſtriking, on this ſad occaſion, than the contraſt between the conduct of the father and that of the ſon.

Hyder-Ally, on the day after the engagement, moved his army from Damul to Muſſalawaulk, where he had left his bag- Sept. 11.

1780. gage, with his tents ſtanding, when he marched to attack Colonel Baillie. Some of our wounded officers were carried in palanquins without any covering, expoſed to a ſultry ſun, and many of them were obliged to walk, ſubjected to the groſs abuſe, and even to the blows of their ſeveral guards. The moment they arrived at the limits of Hyder's camp, they had a pleaſing inſtance of the ſuperior humanity and courteſy of European officers, contraſted with the inhumanity of Hyder's people. Fifteen French officers ſaluted them with the compliment of the hat, and they found the fly of a marqui with a ſmall tent pitched for their reception. Soon after this Captain Pimoran, a French officer, who before the ſiege of Mahi had been ſent from Pondicherry with one hundred and eighty Europeans belonging to the regiment of Lorrain, viſited Colonel Baillie, expreſſed his ſorrow at ſeeing him reduced to his preſent unhappy ſituation, and preſenting Mr. Lally's beſt reſpects, aſſured him that this commander had applied to Hyder-Ally for leave to viſit him, but had been refuſed. Mahomed-Ally,

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one of Hyder's principal Generals, was introduced to Colonel Baillie by Dr. Lloyd, who had formerly reſided at Madras. Captain Pimoran brought along with him ſome clothes, bread, wine, and two French ſurgeons to dreſs the wounded. Several other French officers, too, were very active in adminiſtering to the Engliſh priſoners the utmoſt aid and conſolation it was in their power to afford. No pen can do juſtice to the humanity of thoſe gentlemen, without whoſe aſſiſtance many of our officers muſt have periſhed: but their merit will for ever be embalmed in the hearts and minds of all who felt or who witneſſed their beneficence. 1780.

From Captain Pimoran Colonel Baillie received three hundred pagodas for a bill on Madras, which he diſtributed among the officers. Hyder ſent five hundred rupees, which the Colonel declined to accept, as being too ſmall a ſum for diſtribution among his officers and ſoldiers.

On the 12th of September, at twelve o'clock in the afternoon, arrived in Hyder-Ally's camp, at Muſſalawaulk, Lieutenant

1780. Bowſer and Enſign Dick, with ſome privates. They were carried to the head Paymaſter's, or Buckſhee's tent, cloſe to that of Hyder, where they remained for ſeveral hours, ſtripped of all their clothes, obliged to lie down on a bed of ſand, their wounds expoſed to a ſevere ſun, and their burning thirſt unquenched by a drop of water. On the ſame day arrived Lieutenant Cox and the Enſigns Maconichy and Wemyſs. Theſe gentlemen had reached Conjeveram, imagining that place to be ſtill in our poſſeſſion, and thus fell into the hands of the enemy. Lieutenant Bowſer, under the ſame miſtaken notion, was making for the ſame place, when he was taken by a party of the enemy's horſe.

During the time that this party remained near the Buckſhee's tent, the heads of upwards of ten Europeans were brought by different people, in order to receive the promiſed reward. The barbarians were ſo unfeeling, that many of the heads were thrown on the ground, cloſe to the Engliſh officers. At the ſame time that many individuals of the loweſt caſtes, took frequent opportunities

ties of doing and saying every thing that 1780.
they conceived to be calculated for the purpose of making impressions of horror and of fear: if by chance any head-man, or persons of note happened to come near us, or to have any business with us, it was, in general, their manner to treat us, not indeed with expressions of hostile resentment or execration, but with every mark of disgust and contempt. They would, at the very time they were speaking, turn away their heads, and, on some occasions, communicate their sentiments, and learn ours, by means of a third person.

If the horrid scene, traversed in this part of our narrative, shall not offend, but rather interest the reader, it may be proper to bring it still closer to view, by a particular description of the situation of one or two gentlemen, whose cases, chosen as the first that occurred, bear but too near a resemblance to those of their unfortunate fellow-sufferers. Lieutenant Thomas Bowser, who, before Colonel Baillie displayed a flag of truce, had received a musket ball in his leg, after our little army surrendered, which

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1782. it did about eleven o'clock, received eight deſperate wounds with a ſcymitar. Theſe, as might be expected, brought him to the ground, where he lay deprived of all ſenſation for ſeven hours. Towards the evening he awakened from his trance, ſtripped of all his clothes, except a pair of under drawers, and part of his ſhirt, with an intenſe thirſt, calling out, and imploring from the enemy a little water. Some, moved by compaſſion, and yielding to the natural impulſe of humanity, forgot their antipathies, and in this extremity of diſtreſs, lent their aſſiſtance, while others anſwered his importunate ſupplications only with reviling language, and threats to put him inſtantly to death; which he entreated them to do, as there was nothing in reality which he ſo earneſtly wiſhed for. The water which was adminiſtered to him by ſome friendly hand, was deeply tinged with blood. It was brought from a ſmall pool in the field of battle, about fifty or ſixty yards from the ſpot where he lay. In this pool many of our men had been cut down, and others, bleeding and dying, had crawled to it under the impulſe of burning thirſt. One of Hyder's ſoldiers was ſo humane as

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to furniſh Mr. Bowſer with an earthen pot, or chatty, holding about a pint, full of the tinged water already deſcribed, and, at the ſame time to inform him where he would find the pool from whence it was taken, adviſing him to make for it as well as he could. Thither accordingly he crawled; and when he arrived, was ſtruck with horror at the ſight of the dead and wounded, with which it was ſurrounded and filled. He filled his chatty, and endeavoured to proceed towards Conjeveram: but he had not advanced above three or four hundred yards, when he was quite overcome, and obliged to lie all night in the open air, during which there fell two heavy ſhowers of rain. 1780.

In the morning of the 11th, he made a ſecond effort to proceed towards Conjeveram; but, after walking about a mile, he was met by ſome of the enemy's horſemen, who aſked him who he was? In the hope that they would think him below their notice, he anſwered that he was a poor ſoldier, and that he was going to ſeek for ſome relief under his diſtreſſes at Conjeveram. They informed

1780. informed him that that place was in the poſſeſſion of Hyder, and that he muſt proceed as a priſoner to his camp, taking charge of him at the ſame time, and obliging him to walk without any aſſiſtance. At eight o'clock, the horſemen delivered him up to two of the enemy's ſepoys, who behaved to him with rather more humanity and kindneſs. They gave him water out of the palms of their hands, placed properly together for that purpoſe; for by this time he had become ſo ſtiff with his wounds, that he could not of himſelf bend or ſtoop, even in the ſmalleſt degree. Whenever he wanted to reach to any thing, the guard, taking hold of his arm, let him gently down and pulled him up. About twelve o'clock, he was equally ſurprized and overjoyed to come up with a brother officer, Enſign Dick, a quarter-maſter ſerjeant of artillery, and two privates. He was now joined to this party, who were nearly in the ſame ſituation with himſelf. The quarter-maſter ſerjeant had received ſo deep a cut acroſs the back part of his neck, that he was obliged to hold his head in his hands, in order to keep it from falling

falling to a ſide, all the journey. The leaſt 1780.
ſhake or unevenneſs of the ground made him cry out with pain. He once and again ceaſed from all attempts to proceed, abandoning himſelf to the deſpair of ever being able to accompliſh his painful journey, or to prolong his miſerable life; but being encouraged, called on, and conjured by his companions to renew his efforts, he did ſo, and they were ſucceſsful. He recovered of his wound, and is now alive; the moſt ſtriking proof, perhaps, that is to be found, of that power or principle of recovery and ſelf-preſervation which beneficent Providence has implanted in the conſtitution of our nature. As they moved ſlowly on, they perceived ſeveral Europeans lying dead on the road, and naked; others dying, and many calling out in vain for water. To their priſoners, however, who were able to walk, however ſlowly, the guards adminiſtered a little dry rice ſoaked in water. They were not indulged with water, as they could not ſtoop to aſſiſt themſelves, ſo often as they wiſhed for it. It was often refuſed to their moſt earneſt entreaties. Nor

were

1780. were they allowed to reſt oftener than at the ſpaces of two or three hundred yards; which appeared to them tedious and painful journies; and permiſſion to reſt a little, even after theſe, was accounted a great favour.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, this little party arrived in Hyder's camp, where they were obliged, as has been obſerved, to lie on the bare ground, expoſed to the winds and rain all night, although there were empty tents at no greater diſtance than ten yards. They now met with ſome aſſiſtance from certain ſepoys, who had formerly been in our ſervice.

On the 12th, as ſoon as it was day-light, this little party anxiouſly requeſted to be ſent to Colonel Baillie, and the other officers, but were told that they muſt be carried before Hyder. An order for this purpoſe arrived about ten o'clock; and on their way to his tent, they were accoſted by ſeveral Europeans, who had formerly been in our ſervice, but had deſerted. Theſe men

ſympa-

ſympathized with our ſituation, and inſiſted 1780.
on our drinking a little arrack with them, which we did, in the midſt of multitudes who crowded around us. They took their leave of their kind entertainers, whom, in the midſt of their own diſtreſſes, they could not help conſidering as unfortunate; but they had not proceeded above an hundred yards before they were ordered to ſtop. They were at this time ſo overcome by fatigue, that they laid themſelves down on a bed of ſand, almoſt devoured with flies, and a ſpectacle to thouſands of ſpectators. At this time Captain Pimoran came up to them, took down their names, expreſſed the greateſt ſorrow at their diſtreſsful ſituation, and gave to each of them one ſhirt, one pair of long drawers, one pocket handkerchief, and to each alſo a pagoda. He farther gave orders that ſome victuals ſhould be dreſſed for them. About twelve o'clock another order arrived for them to proceed to Hyder immediately; but on their arrival at the Paymaſter's tent, which was cloſe to Hyder's, as already mentioned, they were again ordered to ſtop, and proceed no farther.

1780. ther. They were now ſo exceedingly reduced by their accumulated diſtreſſes, that there was not one of them who thought it poſſible they ſhould live much longer, and who was not convinced that he ſhould very ſoon die. At this time Lieutenant Bowſer ſaw Dr. Lloyd, whom he had formerly known at Madras, coming out of Hyder's tent. He inſtantly requeſted one of the guards to call the Doctor, and, after making himſelf known to him, begged that he would obtain an order that his ſmall party might be ſent to Colonel Baillie and the other officers. With this requeſt the Doctor complied, without the ſmalleſt delay. There were ſome of them ſo exhauſted with want, pain, and fatigue, added to previous loſs of blood, that it was found neceſſary that they ſhould be carried on the backs of French ſoldiers.

On the 13th, Kiſtna-row, Hyder-Ally's Dewan, or Treaſurer, brought a thouſand rupees, which Colonel Baillie divided in the following manner:—To each Captain thirteen rupees; to the Lieutenants nine; to the Enſigns ſeven; and to the non-commiſſioned officers

officers and privates, one rupee each. This officer of Hyder's took a liſt of our names, and delivered to Colonel Baillie a quantity of ſilk cloth, palampore, and ſome pieces of coarſe cloth. The Colonel gave to the Captains, Surgeons, and Lieutenants of his Majeſty's 73d regiment, each a ſilk cloth; to the ſubalterns one piece of coarſe cloth, with one ſmall palampore; and to each private one piece of cloth. This day Enſign Wemyſs died. On this day, alſo, a ſoldier brought the names of Captain Ferrier, Lieutenant Wade, and Enſign Moncrieff, written on a piece of an earthen pot or chatty. Theſe poor gentlemen had taken this method of ſignifying that they were ſtill alive, and of requeſting ſome aſſiſtance. Serjeant Macormick, on the day after the engagement, found Lieutenant Wade and Enſign Moncrieff thrown into a buſh full of thorns, and ſo deſperately wounded, that they were incapable of adminiſtering to themſelves, or to one another, the ſmalleſt relief or aſſiſtance. The ſerjeant, not without difficulty, removed theſe unfortunate gentlemen to the ſhade of a tree, and having 1780.

1780. ſupplied them with a little water, left them to the care of Providence. It was not in his power, nor, alas! in ours, to afford to our friends the ſmalleſt aid, or to conſole them under their ſufferings, by any token of our ſympathetic ſorrow at their extreme diſtreſs.

Sept. 14. Some trunks of cloth were ſent, by orders from Hyder, for the uſe of the whole of his priſoners. Colonel Baillie preſented the commandant of our guard with an hundred rupees. About eleven in the forenoon Kiſtna-row, Hyder's treaſurer, came and ordered ſuch of us as were capable of walking to ſtand up. This order was inſtantly obeyed; and a ſeparation took place. Colonel Baillie, the Captains Baird, Rumley, Lucas, Menteith, and Wragg, with the Lieutenants Lindſey and Frazer, were ordered to remain in the enemy's camp. The officers not wounded, who amounted to the number of twenty-three, were ſent to Bangalore; and thoſe who were wounded, of whom there were twenty-ſeven, to Arneé. The wounded privates were in like manner ſent to Arneé,

neé, and thoſe not wounded to Bangalore: 1780
All this was done ſo ſuddenly on the part of Hyder, that we had not ſo much as an opportunity of ſpeaking to each other, and if any one had dared to ſolicit this privilege, he would undoubtedly have been treated by the guards, who were under the neceſſity of carrying their maſter's orders into prompt execution, with great abuſe. However, as they could not prevent us from ſeeing, we beheld our brother ſufferers mounted on ſmall horſes called tattoos: and ſoon after this, ſome doolies were brought for the party deſtined for Arneé, who were hurried into them with every mark of contempt. Theſe doolies are the moſt inhuman vehicles in which Europeans were ever placed. The common ſort of them are from three feet and an half to four feet long, and about two feet and an half broad. They are compoſed of a frame made of bamboo or common wood, with four poſts at the corners, to which the ſides and ends are faſtened, at the diſtance of eight inches from the ground. To each of theſe poſts is fixed a ſtraight

1780. bamboo, or large pole, by means of which the machine is carried by four coolies or bearers. The frame is laſhed together by ropes made of the fibres of the cocoa nut, and ſometimes by ſmall rattan canes, which, at the ſame time that they ſerve to faſten the machine, ſupply the place of a ſeat. The doolies are uſually covered over with coarſe cotton cloth; but as ours had no coverings of any kind, many of our gentlemen ſuffered very ſeverely.

The poor ſoldiers, who laboured under every miſery, were ſome of them put into theſe doolies, and above fifty of them placed on arrack bandiers or carts. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the inexpreſſible ſufferings of thoſe unfortunate men, deſperately wounded, their bodies expoſed to a ſevere ſun, placed ſix or eight of them together on theſe arrack bandiers, knocking againſt each other from the jolting of the machine, and refuſed even a drop of water. When we had advanced, in this painful manner, about four miles from Hyder's camp, we made an halt.

halt. A fly of a *marqui* was now pitched, 1780.
to ſhelter us from the weather. About eight in the evening there fell an heavy ſhower of rain, which proved ſo deſtructive to ſome of the ſoldiers that they died raving mad: for theſe poor men having neither tent nor covering of any kind, the water penetrated even to the cerebellum, through the fractures of the ſkull. About twelve o'clock at night a ſheep was brought, with ſome rice, and dreſſed by our ſervants.

Doctor Campbell, one of our ſurgeons, being at the point of death, requeſted leave to bid his laſt farewel to his brother, who was with the Bangalore party, encamped at the diſtance from us of about an hundred yards. His requeſt, after a good deal of heſitation, was granted.

At ſun-riſe we were ordered to eat ſome Sept.
cold rice, and about eight o'clock we moved 15.
onward to Scolore; at which place we arrived about five in the afternoon. Captain Ferrier, and ſeveral privates, died here, and

1780. were thrown careleſsly into an hole cloſe by us. The dooley boys, of the hill or cannery caſt, during the courſe of our journey thither, behaved to us in a moſt barbarous manner, often beating us with ſticks, refuſing to give us water, and wantonly and cruelly expoſing us to the ſun. At any time when we were permitted to halt for a little reſt and refreſhment, if they had an opportunity of ſetting us down under the ſhade of a grove or tree, they would give themſelves trouble to expoſe us to ſuffering, by carrying us about to that ſide of the grove or tree where we ſhould not enjoy the cooling ſhade of their leafy branches, but ſuffer the rage of the noon-day ſun, in its utmoſt rigor.—The men who carried theſe doolies, as well as ſome others of the lower caſts of people in Hyder's dominions, would frequently revile us in terms not to be repeated. They would tell us, that we ſhould be forced to eat our own dung *, and expreſs

* It would appear, from the ſacred writings of the Old Teſtament, that thi sexpreſſion of hatred and averſion was, in antient times, common in other parts of the Eaſt.

their

their hopes and confidence, that when we should arrive at the place of our deſtination, Hyder would not fail to put us to death. 1780.

We moved off this day at the ſame time as yeſterday, and reached Arneé (which, with the adjacent country, had taken choul, or come under the protection of Hyder) at three in the afternoon. Here we were crammed together into a filthy dungeon, barely ſufficient to receive us. Lieutenant Cotton, juſt as he entered within the priſon dropped down dead. It is probable, that had we not halted at Arneé, the whole of us would have periſhed. In the evening ſome rice was ſent to us, with a little maſſal, which is a ſpecies of ſpice, or pepper. Sept. 16.

Our daily allowance at Arneé was to each of us one ſear of rice, and ſometimes a little lean mutton, one ſpoonful of ghee, a ſmall quantity of curry ſtuff, half a ſpoonful of ſalt, and two or three ſticks of firewood.—Our ſervants were allowed each three caſh per day, and one ſear of rice with a little Sept. 17.

1780. ſalt. Application was made for a little ſtraw to ſleep on, but without ſucceſs. We were forced to reſt on the bare ground, without wine, tea, ſugar, or any other comfort or refreſhment than has been already ſpecified.

At the time of our leaving Hyder's camp, Monſieur Caſtro, a ſurgeon, came with two or three ruſty inſtruments, and attended us, during our ſtay at Arneé. Monſieur Caſtro, it is juſtice to ſay, ſhewed us great humanity and attention. Our only medicine was a compoſition of wax and oil, which was purchaſed in Hyder's camp.

Sept. 18. In the evening died Doctor Campbell. The death of this gentleman was an object of ſincere regret to all the priſoners. Application was made to the Keeladar for ſome cloth for bandages. This neceſſary article being refuſed, we were obliged to tear up the piece of coarſe cloth we had received as a preſent from Hyder. Many of us were under the neceſſity of going, for ſeveral days, naked,

naked, being in poſſeſſion of only one ſhirt and trouſers, which, having already worn them ſix days, we were obliged to get waſhed. Shoes we had none. We had nothing of any kind to ſupply the place of either bedding or bed-cloaths; and the rain, falling on us through the crazy roof of our priſon, diſturbed and annoyed us by night and by day. We were this day viſited by an Hungarian ſerjeant in the ſervice of Hyder. This man, although he was as great a rogue as could be imagined, proved afterwards of very great ſervice to us. After repeated applications to the Keeladar we at laſt received, on this day, five old mats, and made a diviſion of them by cutting them in pieces: but they were ſo bad that we could ſcarcely uſe them. 1780.

We applied to the Keeladar, chiefly on account of the wounds that many of us had received in our heads, for a barber. He returned for anſwer, that if we troubled him any more, he would ſend us irons. Sept. 19.

This

1780. Sept. 20. This day was marked by the death of Mr. John Baillie a cadet:

22. As this was by that of Enſign Dick:

29. And this by that of Lieutenant Cox.

Mr. Baillie, during the courſe of the preceding night, had fallen into a delirium; and as we were not allowed any light in our priſon, he walked over ſeveral of the wounded officers, who, in the greateſt anguiſh, cried out in vain for aſſiſtance. We had theſe gentlemen as decently carried out as our ſituation would allow. However, we learned afterwards, that they were ſtripped of the piece of cloth which covered them, and thrown into the bed of a river, expoſed to jackalls and tygers and other ravenous animals.

Oct. 4. Enſign Gordon, who had now recovered from his wounds, was taken out of priſon and ſent to Seringapatam. Lieutenant Mackay received fifty pagodas ſent by our reſident

reſident at Pondichery, Mr. Skardon, and conveyed to us by means of our good friend the French doctor. This gentleman, touched with our miſerable ſituation, carried a letter to the humane, to the godlike Captain Pimoran, whoſe name it is impoſſible to mention without the livelieſt emotions of gratitude, admiration, and love, attending his duty in Hyder's army, employed at that time in the ſiege of Arcott, which is diſtant from Arnee about eighteen Engliſh miles. The goodneſs of the doctor was the greater that he undertook and performed this friendly journey, notwithſtanding the mean inſinuations of the Hungarian ſerjeant abovementioned, who aſſured him that he would undoubtedly be detected, and dragged to death at an elephant's foot. Captain Pimoran preſented his ſincere reſpects, and begged leave to aſſure us, that he had ſent all the ready money in his poſſeſſion by Monſieur Caſtro, but that he would on every occaſion aſſiſt us to the the utmoſt of his power. If we had not been favoured with theſe ſupplies from this generous Frenchman, a private friend though a public foe, the greater part

1780. Oct. 27.

1780. part of us muſt have periſhed through want.

Soon after this we received the melancholy tidings that Captain Pimoran had fallen before Arcott. An honourable death ſecured to this generous ſpirit the glory of a life that was an honour to human nature. But we felt inexpreſſible regret, that we could no longer indulge the hope of teſtifying, by ſome viſible token, that inward gratitude and eſteem which had been awakened in each of our breaſts, by his generous goodneſs.

About this time, the Doctor, having repreſented to us the miſerable ſituation of our unfortunate ſoldiers, we purchaſed for their relief twenty-ſeven pieces of cloth: but on applying to the Keeladar for permiſſion to ſend them, we received no anſwer to our requeſt. So that the ſufferings of the poor ſoldiers remained unaſſuaged by the comforts which their friends had provided. Nor was this the only, or the moſt preſſing requeſt that we were under the neceſſity of making

making to our enemies. Our place of re- 1780.
tirement, which was ſituated within the walls of our diſmal dungeon, became ſo offenſive, that we made the moſt importunate applications to have it cleared. But no orders were iſſued for this neceſſary ſervice by the Keeladar, and none were to be found who would do it voluntarily. The ſufferings that aroſe from this putrid ſource, in a ſultry climate, to men afflicted and worn down with fluxes; the ſwarms of odious vermin that aſſailed our naked and ſore bodies, and that, penetrating and neſtling in the wounded ear of a certain officer, turned the auricular nerve into an inſtrument of the moſt exquiſite pain for ſeveral nights and days: theſe cannot be recollected without horrour, nor related without diſguſt. Nor is it worth while, after hinting at ſuch diſtreſſes as theſe, to relate that in the priſon of Arneé many of the Engliſh officers, on account of the want of ſervants, were obliged to waſh their own pots, to kindle their own fires, and dreſs their own victuals.

At

1780. At this period of our Narrative, it may be proper to give the following ſtatement of the different fates that awaited the gentlemen of Colonel Baillie's detachment, in the late unfortunate action near Tacoallum.

Names of Corps.	Killed	Wounded.	Died of Wounds.
Lieut. Col. Baillie -		1	
Lieut. Col. Fletcher -	1		
Lieut. Frazer, Brigadier Major			
Lieut. Read, Aid de Camp			
Lieut. Chace, Brigadier Major		1	
Enſign Burgier, Commiſſary	1		
SURGEONS.			
Mr. Wilſon - -	1		
Raine - -		1	
Campbell - -			1
Ogilvie - -			
Grenadier Company, 73d Regiment.			
Lieut. John Lindſey -		1	
Lieut. Guſin - -	1		
Mr. Forbes, Volunteer	1		
Light Infantry, 73d.			
Capt. David Baird -		1	
Lieut. Mackenzie - -	1		
Lieut. Melville - -		1	
Mr. Hodges, Volunteer			
Mr. Cuthbert, Ditto -		1	
Carry over	6	7	1

1780.

Names of Corps.	Killed	Wounded.	Died of Wounds.
Brought over	6	7	1
Company's Artillery.			
Capt. Jones - -			
Lieut. Smith - -		1	
Lieut. Cox - - -			1
Lieut. Mirton - -	1		
Mr. Monie, Conductor	1		
Capt. Phillips's European Grenadiers.			
Capt. Phillips - -	1		
Lieut. Knox - -			1
Lieut. Maſſey - -		1	
Enſign Clarke - -	1		
Capt. Ferrier's European Grenadiers.			
Capt. Ferrier - -			1
Lieut. Wade - -	1		
Lieut. M'Neale - -			
Lieut. Bowſer - -		1	
Lieut. Halliburton -		1	
John Goree, Volunteer			
John Hope, ditto -		1	
—— Latham, ditto -			
Sepoy Markſmen.			
Lieut. Muat. - -			
Two Companies of European Infantry.			
Capt. Menteith - -		1	
Capt. Wragg - -			
Carry over	11	13	4

1780.

Names of Corps.	Killed	Wounded.	Died of Wounds
Brought over	11	13	4
Enſign Galway	1		
Lieut. Naſh		1	
Lieut. Dring			
Mr. Baillie, Volunteer		1	
Lieut. Baillie, Volunteer			
Five Companies Sepoy Grenadiers.			
Capt. Rumley		1	
Enſign Moore		1	
Enſign Maconichy		1	
Enſign Stringer		1	
Enſign Wood	1		
Enſign Clarke	1		
Five Companies Sepoy Grenadiers.			
Capt. Gowdie		1	
Lieut. Mackay		1	
Enſign Picklaw		1	
Enſign Wilſon		1	
Enſign Gordon		1	
Enſign Sheddon	1		
Firſt Carnatic Battalion.			
Capt. Lucas		1	
Lieut. Campbell			
Enſign Innis		1	
Enſign Macaliſter		1	
Enſign MacLane	1		
Enſign Lombard	1		
Enſign Corner			
Enſign Lang			
Carry over	17	27	4

1780.

Names of Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Died of Wounds.
Brought over	17	27	4
Second Circar Battalion.			
Capt. Powell	1		
Lieut. Cotton			1
Lieut. Forbes			
Lieut. Jurin		1	
Enſign Curtis	1		
Enſign Hemming	1		
Enſign Dawes	1		
Enſign Wynn	1		
Enſign Dick			1
Enſign Forbes		1	
Second Carnatic Battalion.			
Capt. Geo. Nixon	1		
Lieut. Butler			
Lieut. Dalrymple		1	
Enſign Mackay		1	
Enſign Boſwell	1		
Enſign Rogers	1		
Enſign Tomlinſon	1		
Enſign Frank			
Six Companies of the 7th Carnatic Battalions			
Capt. Grant		1	
Enſign White			
Enſign Mahagan	1		
Enſign Marſhall	1		
Enſign Macleod	1		
Total	29	32	6

1780. The officers, including volunteers, were in whole eighty-ſix. Of theſe ſeventy were killed or wounded, and only ſixteen eſcaped unhurt.

Nov. 1. The following gentlemen being recovered of their wounds were ſent off to Seringapatam: Lieutenants Maſſey, Turin, Chace; Enſigns Wilſon and Stringer. This day we received accounts of the Pittah of Arcott having ſurrendered.

Dec. 8. The following gentlemen being recovered of their wounds, were ordered for Seringapatam, and previouſly to their departure made up a ſum of one hundred and fifty pagodas, in bills on Madras, for the French Doctor, their worthy and good friend, who ſhed tears on their departure:—Captain Grant; the Lieutenants Bowſer, Butler, Mackay; Enſigns, Picklaw, Moore, Maconichy, Macaliſter; Volunteers Baillie and Hope. Lieutenants Melvill, Dalrymple, and Knox, were left at Arneé. Mr. Knox laboured under a dropſy, nor had the Doctor any inſtruments to give him relief.

lief. Lieutenant Melvill had received a 1780.
ſhot in his left arm, which broke and ſhattered the bone; and, a few inſtants after, as he was in the act of turning round to ſpeak to ſome of the ſoldiers, a ball paſſed through the ſame arm, and part of his left breaſt. Had it not been for the accident of turning round, this ball muſt inevitably have put an end to his exiſtence. The enemy's cavalry having broke into our ranks, in the confuſion and carnage which enſued, the bone of his right arm was cut in two by a ſabre, and he was daſhed unmercifully on the ground. He was, after this, ſtripped of all his clothes, even of his ſhirt, and while he was dragged to a convenient ſpot for this purpoſe, his head ſtriking againſt every ſtone, and his disjointed arms trailing over the enſanguined ſoil, he ſuffered the extremity of pain. As he lay naked, bleeding and helpleſs on this ſpot, an horſeman, with wanton cruelty, wounded him in the back with his ſpear. In this miſerable ſituation he lay for two days and two nights, expoſed to the tortures of a burning ſun, to the danger of being torn to pieces by beaſts of

1780. prey, and, what every ſoldier whoſe fate it has been to lie wounded on a field of battle knows to be more dreadful than any or all other circumſtances of ſuffering united, to the want of water. Lieutenant Melvill having made repeated efforts to aſſuage, in ſome degree, his burning thirſt, by means of whatever graſs or herbs was within the narrow circumference of his reach, in vain, was reduced, like other men in ſimilar ſituations of extreme diſtreſs, to the neceſſity of ſeeking for relief from the moiſture of his own body. Had it not been for the humane and moſt generous attentions of Lieutenant Forbes, who lay by him part of the firſt night and aſſiſted him, he muſt in all human probability have periſhed. He was, at laſt, on the morning of the third day, picked off the field by ſome of the enemy, who, without any circumſtance of fellow-feeling or humanity, carried him in a rude and cruel manner to their camp. The recovery of Mr. Melvill may be ranked among the moſt ſtriking proofs of the proviſion that is made for the preſervation of the human frame.

We

We left Arneé about nine in the morning, penetrated with ſorrow at parting from our friends and fellow-ſufferers. We were under charge of a Bramin, one Commandant of the troops, conſiſting of a few firelock men, one hundred and fifty colleries, and a few horſemen. Piats, or ſmall horſes, were given for our conveyance. A horſe-keeper was allowed to each piat horſe, who had a rope faſtened to the head ſtall of the bridle, with poſitive orders not to quit his ſtation. The whole of us were ordered to move on in a rank entire. We ſuffered much from this mode of conveyance, having only a pad in the room of a ſaddle, and no ſtirrups; crowds of people gazing at us, and many behaving in a moſt inſolent manner. When we arrived on the glacis, we met thirty-two of our unfortunate ſoldiers hand-cuffed, two and two, barefoot, and almoſt naked. Every exertion on our part was made, in order to alleviate their diſtreſs. 1780.

We arrived in Poloor about four in the afternoon. Some rice was boiled for us and the ſoldiers, with a little ſalt. The rice, after being boiled, was rolled into a ball for

1780. the ſoldiers, about the ſize of a foot-ball, and each perſon received his ball. The ſoldiers, at the different halting places, were kept ſeparate from us. As many of theſe were not recovered from their wounds, they were allowed, after repeated applications, to attend the ſurgeons of the country; but under particular reſtrictions not to aſk for news. Many of the ſoldiers ſuffered much from the want of ſhoes. Theſe men not being able to walk, bullocks were provided, on which they were forced to ride, ſtill remaining hand-cuffed to their comrades. This piece of cruelty we pointed out both to the Bramin and Commandant; but only received for anſwer, that they had no orders from the Bahauder to take off their irons. Whenever we approached near a village, tom-toms, a kind of drums, and winding collery horns, advanced in front, that the inhabitants might, by this diſcordant muſic, be aſſembled together to gaze at us, as we paſſed through. We ſuffered much, during our march, from the intenſe heat, as they would not travel in the night, but only in the day time, and that during the hotteſt part of it. The daily allowance which we

received

received was one ſmall ſheep, divided between us and the ſoldiers, in all forty-one perſons, one ſear of rice each; with a little ſalt. In the villages through which we paſſed, ſome of the people would expreſs ſentiments of compaſſion, and ſuffer us to drink water, not indeed out of their veſſels, which would have been pollution, but out of the palms of their hands; while others would revile us, and pray that we might be put to the ſword without mercy. Such is the extreme difference of natural tempers. 1780.

Arrived at Bangalore, and viſited by the Keeladar, who made us many flattering promiſes, but executed none. Dec. 18.

About five in the evening arrived at Seringapatam, where we were led in triumph to Hyder's Palace, ſurrounded by crowds of people, till near ſeven o'clock, during which time our names were taken down in writing by the Keeladar, and then ordered to a ſmall confined priſon, where we found Captains Baird, Wragg, Menteith; Lieutenants Lindſey, Maſſey, Chace, Turin; Enſigns Wilſon and Stringer. Our joy on this oc- 23.

1780. caſion was great; we were allowed one gold fanam each per day, and a French ſurgeon to attend us (Monſieur Fortuno). The guards here conſiſted of two goloks (civilians who acted as field deputies), two havaldars, twelve Sepoys, one duffadar, and twelve collerees, a lower claſs of ſoldiers. Our ſervants were permitted to attend the Buzar morning and evening, and allowed by the Keeladar to purchaſe one bottle and two thirds of pia arrack, (a liquor diſtilled from the bark of a tree), weekly, for each gentleman, the amount of which was one fanam and eight dubs. The poor ſoldiers who accompanied us were ſent to a different priſon.

Enſign Gordon, who left Arneé the 4th of October, was amongſt the ſoldiers here, and in irons. Repeated applications were made to the Myar, or Town Major, to remove him to us, in vain: but at laſt, on our ſolemn aſſurances that he was an officer, his irons were taken off.

The following are the ſtages at which we halted, in our journey from Arneé to Seringa-

Seringapatam, with the intermediate diſ- 1780.
tances:

	Coſs.	Miles.
From Arneé to Poloor *	6	13½
A deſerted villa	6	13½
Changama -	6	13½
Chingerry Pett	6	13½
Matore -	6	13½
Covey Patam †	5	11½
Ria Cotah -	8	20
Taalcondah -	4	10
Uſſore ‡ -	4	10
Bangalore § -	10	25
Carry over	61	144

* This is a very pleaſant little village. We were lodged in the ruins of an old palace.

† This place is ſituated in the midſt of a beautiful and highly cultivated valley, and within ſight of the Kiſtna Gurry hills. We halted here a whole day, in order to have our cloaths waſhed. The Keeladar, who came and ſmoaked his hooker with us, converſed familiarly, and expreſſed great compaſſion for our misfortunes.

‡ A pleaſant little town, ſurrounded by a ſtrong ſtone wall, with turrets, and ſituated in the midſt of extenſive paddy fields.

§ This town is five or ſix miles in circumference, well watered, interſperſed with pleaſant gardens and groves, and environed by fields and paſture lands of great fertility. It is ſurrounded by a ſtrong ſtone wall, and contains a pettah encloſed within a mud wall.

Kin-

1780.

	Coſs.	Miles.
Brought over	61	144
Kingerry Catah	6	15
Ramgurry -	8	20
Chenapatam *	4	10
Guutall † -	7	17½
Seringapatam -	8	20
	94	226½

Each coſs is 2½ Engliſh miles. Eng. Miles.

Dec. 23. Repeated applications have been made to the Keeladar, for cots to ſleep on, but without ſucceſs. We are therefore neceſſitated to make uſe of ſtraw. The Keeladar will

* At this place we were lodged under a gateway, on each ſide of which a gallery was conſtructed, ſupported by two or three pillars. The ſoldiers were placed in one of theſe galleries, and the officers in another; which afforded a ſcene not more ſingular than ſatisfactory. For here we had an opportunity of converſing with the poor ſoldiers, as well as with Enſign Gordon, and indulging our curioſity, by putting a thouſand queſtions concerning their fate, and that of others. At parting, we had the pleaſure of contributing to their relief and comfort, by furniſhing them with a few cloaths and ſome tobacco.

† At Guutall we were lodged in a ſmall Choultry. Here we were permitted to go on the ramparts, and to ſurvey the country, which is very rich, highly cultivated, full of cocoa-nut trees, groves, fields abounding with grain, and well built and populous villages.

not

not even allow the door of the priſon to be kept open during the courſe of the day, in order to admit a little air, although we have often told him of the dangerous conſequences to be apprehended from its excluſion, and alſo informed him that ſeveral gentlemen were very much indiſpoſed. To all our repreſentations and ſupplications we received for anſwer, that if any of us died, they would carry us out laſhed to a bamboo, for the prey of the tygers and jackalls. 1780.

An head Bramin belonging to the Circar, ordered us all to turn out of our births, and, after aſſembling us near his perſon, attempted to engage us in the ſervice of Hyder, with the flattering promiſes of great pay, horſes, palanquins, women, ſlaves, &c. On our refuſing to take ſervice, he ſaid, we were fine men, and that it grieved him to ſee us in that ſituation. He aſſured us, that when he invited us to take ſervice, it was not underſtood that we ſhould fight againſt our country; and that we were to do nothing but walk about at our pleaſure. 1781. Jan. 19.

Received

1781. Jan. 22. Received the following letter, brought in privately:

To Captain Wragg.

"Dear Friend,

"I Shall never forget you at Combitore. You was my Enſign; you behaved "yourſelf to the Company honourably. I "am ſorry to hear of your being priſoner. "Pray be ſo good as to take in patience for "twelve years, two men, being priſoners in "Seringapatam. The two men are Samuel "Spencer and John Wilton, both London "born. We were taken at Errod, in "1768. I hope your honour will be ſo "good as to acquaint the Commander of "Madras about us two captives, if God "gives liberty for your honours to return "back.

(Signed)

"SAMUEL SPENCER,
"JOHN WILTON."

Theſe two unfortunate men, as we learned afterwards, are by trade armourers. They have

have each of them five gold fanams a day, with two drams of arrack: but they have guards over them, and appear quite dejected. They are allowed to dreſs in the European ſtyle, but are very dirty. 1781.

Arrived Captain Menteith's ſervant from Arneé, and informed us of the fall of Fort Gingee, and the death of Lieutenant Knox.

Raiſed by ſubſcription, and ſent to Enſign Gordon, eight and a half pagodas. Jan. 29.

Arrived this afternoon, Captain Lucas and Enſign Macauley; the latter taken at Gingee.

Arrived Lieutenant Colonel Baillie, Captain Rumley, and Lieutenant Frazer: the two firſt of theſe gentlemen in irons, as they alſo had been during their journey from Arcott to this place, which is upwards of two hundred and forty Engliſh miles; they were lodged in a veranda, an open gallery, oppoſite to our priſon, at the diſtance of about two hundred yards. Mar. 8.

Ar-

rived

1781. rived at the ſame time Mr. Skardon, reſident at Pondicherry, Mr. Brunton, late an Enſign in the Company's ſervice, and a Mr. MacNeal, mate of a country ſhip; the two laſt ſent amongſt the ſoldiers, and Mr. Skardon to our priſon, with the daily allowance of ſix caſh, one ſear of rice, half a ſear of doll, and a little ghee: this allowance was poor indeed, but as we were on every occaſion ready with our ſmall pittance to aſſiſt our brother ſufferers, we made a monthly ſubſcription in order to put him on a level with us.

Mar. 28. Viſited by the Keeladar, who behaved to us in a moſt contemptuous manner, refuſing to ſpeak but through an interpeter. He was very particular in examining our irons.

29. Ordered to be muſtered three times a day.

May 3. Viſited by a black Commandant, who played a game at cheſs with Captain Lucas: this game was brought from India into Europe.

Several

Several letters taken by the French doctor's servant for our friends in the Carnatic, requesting a supply of money, and to know if there was any prospect of peace. 1781. May. 4.

The whole of us (except Captain Baird of the 73d) put in heavy irons; and the French surgeon ordered not to attend us. Each pair of irons was from eight to nine pound weight. This was the commencement of a deliberate system, as afterwards more fully appeared, for cutting us off!— This a melancholy day. 10.

Arrived Lieutenant Coke, and put in irons. He was taken at Pandanalore, in the Tanjore country. 20.

Lieutenant Turin's irons taken off, on account of a wound in his thigh. 24.

In consequence and in honour of his Majesty's birth-day, we had for dinner fowl, cutlets, and a flower pudding, and drank June 4.

drank his health in a chatty of ſherbet.

Aug. 6. Arrived priſoners, five Europeans, with a number of Carnatic ſlave boys and girls torn from our country.

28. We received accounts of the French doctor's ſervant having returned from the Carnatic: but no letters from our friends.

Sept. 7. Mr. Chriſtie, ſerjeant of the Bengal detachment, arrived this afternoon. He belonged to Colonel Pearce's detachment, and was taken priſoner near Pulicat the 3d of Auguſt. Mr. Chriſtie, when it was diſcovered that he was not an officer, was on the 9th ſent among the ſoldiers. Favourable accounts received at this time of the ſpirited exertions of Mr. Haſtings diffuſe a general joy throughout the priſon.

10. Several gentlemens legs are found to be very much ſwelled on account of the weight of their irons. Repeated applications to the

the Keeladar to have them taken off, but without ſucceſs. 1781.

A grand Gentoo feaſt, at which the King of Myſore was preſent, a lad about twelve years of age. This royal priſoner is allowed to appear in public only at this particular time. We were allowed, as a very particular favour, to indulge our curioſity with a ſight of his majeſty. Sept. 18.

Viſited by a Commandant, who aſked a few trifling queſtions. Oct. 4.

The guard very particular in examining our irons at the different muſters.

A Sepoy of our guard informs us, that ſixteen ſoldiers had been taken out of one of the priſons in Seringapatam and circumciſed, and that they intended to remove ſome of us for the ſame purpoſe.

This evening we ſaw the Europeans at exerciſe, and dreſſed in the Mahomedan fa- 28.

1780. ſhion, correſponding in number with the Sepoy's information.

Our ſervants, and thoſe who attended the ſoldiers, met together every day, in order to receive their daily allowance of rice. Hence we had an opportunity of correſponding with our fellow-captives in the different priſons by means of a rice cake, or hopper, and a cherool or ſagar, which is ſome leaves of tobacco rolled up in the form of a tube ſo as to be ſmoked without the aid of a pipe or any other inſtrument. One would aſk another if he would eat a bit of hopper. The perſon who offered this refreſhment took care to give that part of the cake which contained the letter.—In like manner one would aſk another for a ſagar: and the other, underſtanding the meaning of the requeſt, would give him what he wanted, if any intelligence was to be communicated: if not, he would perhaps ſay that he had none. In this manner we had an opportunity of interchanging ſentiments, of condoling with one another, and of contributing what little was in our power

to

to the relief of thoſe who were in the great- 1781.
eſt want or diſtreſs. The conſolation we felt in this intercourſe of ſympathetic affection induced us even to encounter the danger of death; for this moſt aſſuredly would have been our lot if our correſpondence had been diſcovered.

In one or other of the conveyances juſt deſcribed, received the following letter from Serjeant Hollingſworth.

"THIS morning I was informed of "your being deſirous to know in what "manner the ſixteen Europeans were ſepa- "rated from us. On the 18th of Septem- "ber the head Myar with a Bramin came to "our priſon and ordered the ſerjeant to call "in the men, which was immediately done "without any ſuſpicion, and the above "Myar and Bramin ſingled out ſixteen of "the youngeſt, knocked off their irons, and "marched them to the Keeladar, and then "aſked if they would take ſervice; when "they all declared they would ſooner die "than be bound to the ſervice of a tyrant.

1780. "At ſun-ſet they were conducted, one by "one, to a ſmall apartment, where an "operator attended, with ſix caffres to hold "them while they were circumciſed.— "This was affirmed by them to Enſign "Brunton.

"This morning the Bramin came into "our priſon again for a drum and fife, but "they being ſick he went away without "them."

Received the following letter, addreſſed to Captain Lucas and the officers in our priſon, from Serjeant Dempſter of the Bengal artillery, who voluntarily entered into the ſervice of Hyder, and who had once on a former occaſion deſerted from Colonel Pearce's detachment:

"Sir,

"YOUR ſervants caſting an eye to one "of us ſometime ago, gives us reaſon to "think that you would be deſirous to "know ſomething of our preſent unheard-"of and unfortunate ſituation: not to be "paralleled perhaps in the hiſtory or an-

"nals

" nals of any nation. On Wedenſday the 1781.
" 19th of September the Bramin and My-
" ar came to our priſon, and after falling in
" the men, he ſelected ſixteen from the reſt,
" ſmiths being prepared to knock off their
" irons, without giving us the ſmalleſt idea
" of what was to enſue, and conducted us
" to the kutcheree, where they informed us
" upon what account we were releaſed,
" and in a very flattering manner requeſted
" of us to take ſervice. All their promiſes
" and tenders were rejected with diſdain.—
" They then changed their accent, and
" threatened us in the ſevereſt manner.—
" We were then conducted to a large ſquare,
" the repoſitory or ſeminary of thoſe Car-
" natic boys that had been brought into
" ſlavery, whom you ſee every night at ex-
" erciſe. Upon our arrival there, how
" great was our ſurpriſe to find two Engliſh
" lads amongſt theſe boys, who had been
" circumciſed three months before our ar-
" rival, one of whom is a Mr. Clarke, who
" had been an Enſign in the 2d batallion,
" 2d regiment; the other a private in the
" ſame regiment. They informed us imme-

1780. "diately that we ſhould be circumciſed.—
"They had ſcarce finiſhed telling us this,
"when the guard came in, accompanied by a
"barber*. You, ſir, who have delicate feel-
"ings, will conceive what our ſituation was,
"dragged to what every Chriſtian in the
"univerſe utterly abhors, and ſurrounded
"by enemies whoſe very ſouls are many
"thouſand times blacker than their viſage.
"After ſome reſiſtence on the part of every
"one of us, we were obliged at laſt to ſit
"down and be ſhaved, after which we re-
"mained in the moſt cruel uncertainty for
"three or four hours, when our ill-favour-
"ed guard brought us a doze of † majum
"each, and obliged us to to take it. It
"wrought differently. Some were inſen-
"ſible: others were not. A little after ſun-
"ſet, a black ſurgeon, with thirty or forty
"caffres, ſeized and held us while the
"operation was performed. We remained
"under cure for a month, upon ſix caſh
"per day, with mutton, rice, &c. The

* The Mahometans are always ſhaved all over before circumciſion.

† A ſtupifying drug.

"30th

" 30th of October, we were conducted to 1781.
" the kutcheree, and there examined if we
" would take thoſe Carnatic ſlave boys
" and learn them their diſcipline, for which
" we ſhould receive each of us one gold
" fanam per day, with proviſions and cloaths;
" which we hope, in our preſent ſituation,
" you will not conſtrue into any diſaffection
" to our country or officers, it being all
" force and conſtraint.

" However, actuated by lively, and at the
" ſame time pungent ſorrow, that you in your
" preſent diſtreſſed ſituation, ſhould be a me-
" lancholy witneſs of thoſe men, who were
" ſo lately under your command, whoſe in-
" dulgence and paternal care, particularly on
" the day of action, was ſecond to that of none;
" we humbly make bold to aſſure you, that
" ſcarce filial duty can be exceeded on our
" part, every man in the other priſon and
" here, being at any time ready to lay down
" their lives to reſcue you from the ſmalleſt
" harm. Our fondneſs was the reaſon of our
" running this hazard in writing, and moſt
" heartily and ſincerely wiſhing to ſee you

1781. "ſhortly releaſed, and in a way of releaſing "us unfortunate victims from the chains of "this barbarian.

(Signed)

"JOHN MAXWELL DEMPSTER.

"Once an Enſign in his Majeſty's 19th "regiment of foot, and late a Serjeant "in the Bengal artillery."

Oct. 30. Duncan Macintoſh and Donald Stewart, privates, both of the 73d regiment, were forcibly taken out and circumciſed.

This day Captain Wragg received the following letter;

"Sir,

"AFTER the many repeated favours I "have received at your hands, I think it "my duty to acquaint you of my preſent "ſituation; that I am unfortunately one of "the men who was taken out, and under-"went the dreadful pain of circumciſion.

(Signed)

"BENTALL WOODLEY."

Captain

1781.
Nov.
10. Captain Baird put in irons.

11. A report prevails that our correſpondence with the different priſons is diſcovered, which gives the greateſt alarm. We proceed inſtantly to deſtroy or to conceal papers, knives, ſciſſars, razors, &c. This journal, which was written within a very ſmall compaſs, on a ſlip of Indian paper, in ſuch an hand as that in which innocent idlers write out the Lord's prayer within the circumference of a halfpenny, was concealed on this, as on other occaſions of alarm, which were not unfrequent, in a ſmall hole dug deep in the earthen floor of our priſon, carefully filled up and beaten into a perfect equality and reſemblance of the contiguous ſurface.

12. It is reported that a man was intercepted who had undertaken to carry a letter from us to Colonel Baillie.

Having made repeated application for medicines for the ſick, we were informed that

1781. that the ſtricteſt orders had been iſſued, that no medicines ſhould be adminiſtered to us by any perſon, under the pain of the moſt ſevere and ſhocking mutilation. We had not come there to live, we were told; and that nothing could be more acceptable to the Nabob than the news of our death. Theſe melancholy tidings had a viſible effect on the minds of the gentlemen who were indiſpoſed. Cut off from all hope of relief, but that alone which might poſſibly ariſe from the unaſſiſted efforts of nature, they began to droop and deſpond exceedingly. We repeated and preſſed our ſolicitations for medicines to no purpoſe. The ſentries to whom we applied, declared, that they would willingly bring in ſome, if they could do it with ſafety; but that their orders were expreſs, and that their ears and noſes, and right hands, muſt pay the forfeiture of diſobedience.

Received the following letter from Enſign Clarke:

" Gentlemen,

" Gentlemen, 1781.

" I was this day, to my great ſurprize, " accoſted by one of your ſervants, who in- " formed me, calling me by name, that the " officers in general were ſurprized at having " received no letter from me in particular. " I can only ſay, that the privates in gene- " ral were unwilling to deliver any letter " from me, without ſeeing the contents. I " might complain of the manner they have " behaved ſome time ſince their arrival " here; which has indeed been ſuch, as " ſhewed they were happy to have it in " their power to inſult any one who had " been of a rank ſuperior to themſelves with " impunity. However, it is wrong to men- " tion any thing of this kind, as I am at " preſent in a ſituation ſo very diſagreeable " in many reſpects, that any one thing is " ſcarce worth mentioning, even were it " likely, on my complaints, to be reme- " died.

" I arrived at Madras in January, 1781, " in a ſtyle ſuperior to that of the reſt of " the

1781. "the cadets in general, having been two "years an Enſign and Lieutenant in the "militia, and of courſe being uſed to a very "expenſive way of living, together with a "careleſſneſs for money, and lending to too "many who had no proſpect of being able "to pay me. Notwithſtanding this, I "was largely ſupplied by General Munro, "to whom I was particularly recommend- "ed, and at whoſe houſe I lived at Madras, "as well as to Mr. Mawbrey, who was "very much my friend, and two or three "others. I ſoon fell into debt to ſuch a "degree, as obliged me to think of going "to camp, or ſome where elſe, in order to "get out of the reach of the Mayor's "Court: for which purpoſe I applied to "the Governor, who told me, that as ſoon "as a ſhip ſailed for Cuddalore, where our "army then lay, I might go. But as there "was danger in waiting ſo long, I ſet off "for camp on horſeback, leaving directions "with a boy, to ſend my things as ſoon as "poſſible. I arrived ſafe at Pondicherry, "where, when at dinner at a French ta- "vern, I was made priſoner, and that even-

"ing

" ing ſent to Meer Saib's, one of Hyder's 1781.
" Generals, camp, ſince killed. Next morn-
" ing, after I arrived at Pondicherry, I was
" offered three hundred rupees per month,
" and again at Meer Saib's camp, if I would
" take ſervice, which I again and again re-
" fuſed. I ſtaid a ſhort time in the camp
" of Meer Saib, and was afterwards ſent
" under a guard of two havaldars and ſix
" Sepoys to Hyder's camp, then lying near
" Tanjore, commanded by Colonel Braith-
" waite. Two days after my arrival, I was
" taken before the Nabob, who aſked me
" the uſual queſtions; to all which I pro-
" feſſed ignorance, alledging, that my ſhort
" ſtay at Madras, and my ſtation, I having
" been appointed Enſign in the 2d battalion
" of 2d regiment, commanded by Major
" Hopkins, prevented my having any in-
" ſight into the management of affairs at
" Madras. The next day we marched to
" Trichinopoly, where I underſtood he was
" to lay for ſome time. In a few days
" after, good God! what was my ſurprize,
" to be ſent for by the commandant of the
" battalion, with which I was confined,

" and

1781. "and then informed it was Hyder's deſire
"that I ſhould embrace Mahomedaniſm.
"I refuſed, notwithſtanding the moſt
"dreadful threats, and moſt alluring pro-
"miſes, to conſent to a thing ſo much
"my abhorrence. The next day, my uſual
"allowance of rice was brought; but on
"aſking for the three-pice, my daily pit-
"tance, I was informed it was ſtopped, till
"I agreed to the propoſal of yeſterday, of
"becoming a proſelyte. I was a little
"ſhocked, but reſolved to perſevere, till
"ſome relief or other ſhould come. On
"the ſecond day after this, I received no
"rice at all, nor the two next days. Be-
"ing now almoſt worn out, not having
"taſted any food, except a little rice which
"the Sepoys afforded, I with my tongue
"conſented to a thing which my heart
"abhorred. On this I received my for-
"mer allowance, and what had been
"ſtopped the ſeveral days foregoing. I
"ſhortly after marched to Seringapatam,
"in the moſt horrid deſpondence of
"mind. On my arrival here, I was
"queſtioned with regard to my knowledge

"of

" of the exerciſe, which I ſaid I knew no- 1781.
" thing of: but on the appearance of a
" chaubuc, or horſewhip, I ſoon went
" through the manual to the ſatisfaction of
" the two Myars. I was then queſtioned
" with regard to my having conſented to
" embrace their damned religion, which I
" denied. However, I was ſoon, from the
" ſecond appearance of the chaubuc and the
" recollection of former uſage, induced to
" ſpeak my conſent, though on my arri-
" val at the boys you daily ſee, and being
" aſked if I would teach them your exer-
" ciſe, I refuſed, ſaying, I had refuſed to
" take ſervice, or become a Muſſulman,
" and that I would rather do both, or even
" die, than teach others to fight againſt my
" country, which in my idea was worſe
" than either. I was then removed to the
" priſon where I now am, and found a
" European of the name of Smith, of the
" 2d battalion, 2d regiment, in as miſerable
" a ſituation as any to which a man could be
" reduced by vermin, dirty cloaths, bed, &c.
" The ſecond night after my arrival, I was
" made a Muſſulman; about three months

" after

1781. "after my arrival, I was very much ſur-
"priſed one morning to ſee a ſet of young
"men very cleanly dreſſed, brought for the
"ſame dreadful operation of which I had
"lately recovered. That night they were
"circumciſed after the uſual doze of majum
"had been adminiſtered: what enſued with
"regard to them you have received from
"them before. I had forgot to mention,
"that at firſt the uſual allowance of mut-
"ton, ghee, &c. was very great, but that
"we had only three caſh per day. However,
"on their arrival we had ſix, and afterwards
"one gold fanam.

"I have done all in my power to prevail
"on them to refuſe going to exerciſe.
"Though I was tied up twice to be flogged,
"I would not go on any account. The
"uſage from the privates towards me has
"been moſt raſcally, which, together with
"other things, makes it my daily wiſh to
"die, and has almoſt tempted me more
"than once to lay violent hands on myſelf.
"I hope ſoon, however, and have very
"good reaſon to expect, that in a ſhort time

"the

" the arrival of our army will at once put 1781.
" an end to our confinement and Mahome-
" daniſm. My having confeſſed many things
" againſt myſelf, which otherwiſe could
" never have appeared, is a ſufficient proof
" that I ſcorn to palliate any part of my
" offence or miſconduct by a lie.

" I am, my dear brother officers, if my
" folly has not forfeited my right to call
" you by ſo dear a name, your affectionate
" ſufferer,

" HENRY GEORGE JAMES JENNINGS CLARKE."

Viſited by a head man, or man of conſe-quence from the Durbar, who enquired very affectionately after our health, and if we were in want of any thing. He took his leave with great promiſes of friendſhip; but he executed none.

Received a chit, or note, from Colonel Baillie, offering us two hundred and fifty gold fanams.

1781. The caſh received from head quarters (ſo we called Colonel Baillie's priſon), when each gentleman received ten fanams.

1782. Jan. 4. Arrived priſoners, three Europeans, with a number of Carnatic children.

5. Fourteen Europeans taken out and circumciſed.

6. A Circar Bramin viſited us, and in a very peremptory manner ordered us to fall in; and we had reaſon to ſuſpect he came to ſingle ſome of us out for his diabolical purpoſe.

18. Serjeant Higgins, of Captain Powell's battalion, voluntarily took ſervice. This he did with an intention, which he afterwards found means of carrying into effect, to make his eſcape to his wife, whom he had lately married.

Received a letter from Enſigns Brunton and Gordon, informing us, that they are threatened by the Bramin with being made Muſſulmen,

ſulmen, and that they intend ſome of us for the ſame purpoſe. 1782.

Enſigns Brunton and Gordon, with one hundred ſoldiers, removed to Shittle-Droog: the ſoldiers hand-cuffed, two and two. Jan. 26.

Very much alarmed by the appearance of a Circar Bramin, who ordered the whole of us to turn out. His orders being complied with, he looked ſtedfaſtly at ſix of the ſtouteſt, and then ſaid to a man who ſtood near him, theſe ſix will do. The ſix were, Captains Baird and Wragg; Lieutenants Lindſey, Bowſer, Coke; and Enſign Macaliſter. 27.

Viſited by the Keeladar and Myar. Feb. 3.

Purſa Rama, Colonel Baillie's boy, was detected in carrying contraband goods to his maſter; the boy was put in irons and removed to the ſoldiers. 24.

A European Muſſulman put in the ſtocks, and ſtripped naked, for ſtriking a caffre,

1782. or black man of the negroe or African kind.

Feb. 26. The European Muſſulman releaſed.

28. A number of Sepoys, who were taken priſoners in a ſally at Trichinopoly, and ſent here, have, on account of their cruel treatment, taken ſervice. The few who have not conſented, are chained two and two, with the daily allowance of one ſear of baggee (a poor ſmall grain), and three caſh.

March 17. Colonel Baillie, Captain Rumley, and Lieutenant Frazer's irons taken off.

18. A corps of Carnatic ſlaves, taken ſince the commencement of the war, and diſciplined by Serjeant Dempſter, with the other European Muſſulmen, marched to join an army to be led againſt Calicut, where we had ſome troops.

Abdiel Wahab (Mahomed-Ally's brother) who was taken priſoner at Chitteput, and ſent priſoner here, allowed for himſelf and

and family, conſiſting of ſeventy perſons, 1782.
one thouſand rupees per month; his eldeſt ſon remains at Arcot with Hyder.

Enſign Macauley ſent his ſhoe buckles to the Keeladar, in order to obtain his leave to diſpoſe of them, that he might raiſe a few fanams. The buckles detained by the Keeladar.

Arrived priſoners this evening a number March
of Europeans, and lodged in a veranda near 26.
our priſon. Their number, rank, and the place where they were taken, we have not been able to learn.

Viſited by the Myar, who, after recon- 27.
noitring our priſon, ordered the cook-room to be cleaned out, for the unfortunate people who arrived yeſterday. We hear the ſound of the armourers employed in putting on their irons. Various are our conjectures where they have been taken. However, we at preſent flatter ourſelves that they may only be the officers ſeparated from us in Hyder's camp, and ſent to Bangalore.

1782. Two of our ſervants removed to Colonel Baillie. A letter ſent to the ſoldiers.

Abdiel Wahab ſent us word, that Hyder meant to force Colonel Baillie, and the reſt of the officers, to enter into his ſervice.

The priſoners that had been lodged in the veranda were brought in here this evening: Seventeen European officers, one ſurgeon, and one black commandant. They are the officers of Colonel Braithwaite's detachment, and fell into the hands of Tippoo Saib, in the Tanjore country, the 18th of February, 1782, about forty miles from Tanjore. During the time they were with Tippoo Saib, he paid them every attention that was neceſſary. He not only furniſhed them with cloaths and money, but at the ſame time gave ſtrict orders to all his Keeladars to be attentive to them during their march to Hyder's camp, who was then lying at Conjeveram. But on their arrival at this place, their money, and every other little thing they had, was taken from them; and they were told, that if they concealed the moſt trifling

trifling article, their noſe and ears would be cut off. The next day, a few piah horſes were provided for their journey; but many of them were obliged to walk the whole way, with the daily allowance of ſix or ſeven ſears of rice, with a little ſalt, amongſt the whole. Colonel Braithwaite and Enſign Holmes remain in Hyder's camp. We are informed that our army is lying near Madras, for want of carriage bullocks, and that it was believed a French fleet had paſſed Pulicat. 1782.

Theſe circumſtances aggravated the melancholy gloom that had long hung over the place of our confinement.

The following is a liſt of the killed and wounded of Colonel Braithwaite's detachment, taken by Tippoo Saib, on the 18th of February, 1782.

Names.	Killed.	Wounded
Colonel Braithwaite		1
Captain Judſon		
Lieut. Lind		
Carry over		1

1782.

Names.	Killed.	Wounded.
Brought over		1
Lieut. Eaſtland		
Gillon		1
Sampſon		1
Cameron		1
Enſign Graham		1
Loy		1
Gahagan		
Kennet		1
Macauley		
Thewlis		1
Fenwick		
Holmes		1
Haywood		1
Stewart	1	
Mr. White, ſurgeon		
Lieut. Bowles (Nabob's Service)		
Latcliff (Nabob's Service)		1
Clowman (Nabob's Service)		
	1	11

April 9. Captain Baird's irons taken off, on account of ſickneſs.

Arrived priſoner, one European officer; but no further account.

Lieu-

Lieutenant Lind, at the point of death, is allowed, with the utmoſt difficulty, to have his irons taken off. 1782. April 10.

Lieutenant Coke's irons were taken off, by the means of a bribe to the Verduvalla, a military officer non-commiſſioned, about the rank of a ſerjeant-major. 12.

Lieutenant Lind died. 14.

The dead body of Lieutenant Lind, laſhed to a bamboo, was carried out on the ſhoulders of three men. We all of us ſtood around the body of our departed friend, while Mr. Skardon read the funeral ſervice. 15.

Viſited by the Myar, who enquired in a moſt preſſing manner, if there were any carpenters or ſmiths amongſt us. We replied, that we were all gentlemen. He did not ſeem ſatisfied with this anſwer; but deſired the Commandant, Sid Abrim, to make particular enquiry, and inform him the next viſit May 9.

1782. viſit he ſhould make, as the Keeladar meant to take ſome of us out.

May 15. An order arrives from Hyder for our ſervants to diſcontinue going to the Buzar. Henceforth our guards are our market-men, who cheat us moſt unmercifully.

31. Enſign Graham's irons taken off, on account of ſickneſs.

June 4. In honour of his Majeſty's birth-day, we have celebrated it with a pilaw, and drank his health in ſherbet.

17. Viſited by the Myar. He enquired for a cavalry officer of the name of Galeet, who, he ſaid, belonged to Colonel Baillie's detachment. There was no ſuch perſon.

19. Arrived priſoners, fourteen European children, eight boys and ſix girls. It is reported that they were taken at Cuddalore.

22. Mr. Hope's irons taken off, on account of ſickneſs.

Captain

Captain Lucas and Enſign Maconichy's irons taken off, on account of ſickneſs. 1782. June 28.

Lieutenant Gillon, and Enſigns Thewlis and Latcliff are put in irons.

Repeated applications have been made to the Keeladar for medicine, and for the French Doctor to attend thoſe gentlemen who are at preſent in a dangerous way: but the cruel tyrant will neither order nor allow the ſmalleſt aſſiſtance. Thoſe who are fortunate enough to enjoy a good ſtate of health attend the ſick in the night. 29,

At half paſt eight, P. M. died Captain Lucas, brother to the celebrated patriot of that name in England. The Captain's death was bitterly lamented by the whole priſon. He was diſtinguiſhed by good natural talents as well as acquired accompliſhments. In his manners he was unaſſuming, amiable, and engaging: and the cheerfulneſs and vivacity of his temper, which were expreſſed in lively ſongs and facetious ſallies, July 5.

ſcattered

1782. ſcattered frequent rays of mirth on our gloomy manſion.

July 7. At three o'clock, A. M. died Mr. Hope, a Cadet in the Company's ſervice.

9. About twelve, A. M. died Enſign Maconichy.

As Mr. White, Colonel Braithwaite's ſurgeon, was unacquainted with the ſimples and compoſitions uſed as medicines in this country, and was deprived of his own cheſt of medicines, the arrival of that gentleman amongſt us, (againſt whoſe profeſſional abilities this ought not certainly to be conſidered, and is not intended, as any inſinuation) in the character of a fellow-priſoner, did not avail us. We therefore continued to be our own phyſicians, and to uſe thoſe medicines with whoſe powers ſeveral of us had become acquained in the courſe of a long reſidence, in various ſtations and ſituations in India. The natives of this country, in which nature is very powerful and luxuriant,

luxuriant, and where maxims and obſer- 1782.
vations are accumulated and handed down from generation to generation, from very remote antiquity, are undoubtedly acquainted with many medicinal properties of herbs and fruits, and other ſimples, unknown to European nations. It is generally known, that the practice of inoculating for the ſmall-pox is common in all Aſiatic countries. But there is an art in Hindoſtan, not yet known in Europe, by which the women effectually prevent all traces of the ſmall-pox on the faces of their little ones. This preſervative is compoſed of a ſalve made of certain Indian herbs, and a certain kind of oil, which they apply the moment the pock begins to blacken. It does not appear, that any of the Company's ſurgeons have ever enquired, or at leaſt enquired with ſucceſs, into the nature of this preparation. That the Hindoos, however, know how to ſave their ſkins from the ravages of the ſmall-pox, is a fact which cannot be doubted. On the ſubject of Hindoo ſurgery and phyſic, another well-atteſted fact may be mentioned, which is attended with the happieſt effects.

1782. effects. When any perſon happens to receive a bruiſe or wound in any part of his body, by a fall or blow, or otherwiſe, thoſe who are neareſt to him, preſently ſtrip off the greater part of his cloaths, and, with the palms of their hands, gently rub the afflicted part, or if that is not to be touched, the parts neareſt to it; and proceeding from that ſpot, rub over, with greater force, the whole of the body. This good office is generally performed by the women, who are indeed the ſurgeons and phyſicians of this country, and who handle their patients with all the eaſy addreſs of the moſt experienced member of the faculty in Europe.

It was from the natives of India, that the Engliſh, at Madras, learned the qualities of the junglicarandee, or what are commonly called by our ſoldiers Jack Spratt's Nuts, three of which will operate as an emetic, with very ſalutary effects. Caſſia, jaggeree, and tamarinds, were the *Materia Medica* of our cathartics. Theſe materials, with ſome quick-ſilver, which we formed into pills and ointments, we were obliged to introduce by ſtealth,

ſtealth, by means of handſome rewards to individuals belonging to our guards; for, as has already been obſerved, all medicines were prohibited by the Keeladar, under the ſevereſt threats. 1782.

Arrived priſoners, five hundred Carnatic boys, in order to be made ſlaves, and to be entered into Hyder's ſlave battalions. We hear the French have taken ſome of our ſhips, and given up the priſoners to Hyder. July 13.

Arrived priſoners, two Europeans. 24.

Lieutenant Sampſon put in irons. 26.

A chit, or note, is received from Colonel Baillie, requeſting ſome mercurial pills. He ſays, they have not the ſmalleſt idea, why their irons were taken off. The pills ſent.

Arrived priſoners, three European officers, as alſo a mate of a country ſhip. 30.

One

1782. Aug. 10. One of our officers ſtruck by a centinel, for attempting to look out at the priſon door.

13. Lieutenant Coke and Enſign Graham put in irons.

Lieutenant Lindſey's irons taken off, on account of ſickneſs.

The French, we hear from every quarter, have made over three hundred ſeamen, and others, whom they had taken priſoners, to Hyder; and that the French Admiral received from Hyder, on that account, fifty thouſand rupees. This was publicly affirmed at the Keeladar's Durbar; but it is given merely as a report.

Sept. 22. We are informed that Colonel Baillie is in a dangerous way; yet that the Keeladar will not allow him a phyſician to attend him, nor even aſſiſt him with medicines, although many applications have been made to him for that purpoſe.

Arrived

Arrived priſoners, three hundred Carnatic boys. 1782.

The whole of us have offered one hundred and twenty thouſand rupees for our enlargement; and not to ſerve againſt Hyder during the war. No anſwer. Oct. 13.

Arrived priſoners, ſeven Europeans. 18.

A letter taken charge of by one of our guard, to the ſoldiers priſon, with a promiſe, if an anſwer is received by us, to give him three pagodas. Subſcribed one fanam each for that purpoſe. 26.

Arrived forty Europeans, part of thoſe men that were given up by the French. They have been circumciſed. 30.

Arrived priſoners, eight hundred Carnatic boys and girls. Nov. 2.

A Sepoy has undertaken to carry a letter to the circumciſed Europeans. 10.

1782. Nov. 13. Received the melancholy news of Colonel Baillie's death.

This melancholy event excited painful reflections on the uncertainty of proſperity and of fame, both of which are greatly under the controul of fortune. Colonel Baillie poſſeſſed great vigour both of body and mind, being of a middling ſtature, well and firmly made, and animated on all occaſions with calm and ſteady reſolution. Before the unfortunate day that conſigned him to a confinement, from which he was deſtined never to eſcape, he uniformly bore the character of an officer enterprizing, brave, and judicious. As his merit and rank had rendered him an object of terror to the conqueror before he fell into his hands, ſo he became an object of barbarous reſentment afterwards, and was treated, accordingly, with unuſual and marked ſeverity. In the enemy's camp, he was ſeparated from his fellow priſoners, the Captains Rumley and Frazer, and thrown into irons even on his journey to Seringapatam from Arcot. On his arrival on his way to the capital of Hyder,

Hyder, at Bangalore, five guns were fired in order to aſſemble the people to inſult his misfortunes. And during the whole courſe of his illneſs, he received not the leaſt comfort or aſſiſtance from the advice of any phyſician. 1781.

Arrived priſoners, one European, with three hundred Carnatic boys.

Received the following from Lieutenants Speediman and Rutlidge:

"WE were yeſterday agreeably ſurpriſed "by receiving a letter from you, which has "been our conſtant wiſh ſince we have "been here, and are extremely obliged to "you for the trouble you undoubtedly muſt "have had in forwarding it, having made "many attempts of that kind ourſelves, but "never could ſucceed—but particularly for "the concern you feel on our account, and "the promiſes you make us of repreſenting "our ſituation to thoſe in whoſe power "it will be to extricate us out of this af-"flicting ſituation.

1782. "You have requeſted us to relate to you "the particulars of our ill fortune, and "alſo to anſwer ſome queſtions, which "you have ſet down, both of which we "will readily comply with, as far as lies in "our power. We are ſorry we cannot give "you as ſatisfactory an account as pro- "bably you might expect, being wounded "in January laſt, and left in Vellore: but "what news we ſend is what we got "from Enſign Byrne, who came up to "Vellore in June, with one company of "Sepoys, three three-pounders, and a "good many Polygars, with proviſions for "the garriſon; and we, being anxious to "join the army, left Vellore to go back "with him: but we had not quitted the "place above eighteen hours, when Tippoo "Saib's whole force came down upon us. "We fought them for ſome time: then "the Polygars left the Company's troops "in a mob, with what intention God "knows; but Tippoo's troops cut in among "them. What eſcaped the ſword were "made priſoners. In this ſituation, deſert- "ed by thoſe people, moſt of our Sepoys

"being

" being wounded, and our ammunition 1782.
" nearly expended, we hoiſted a white
" handkerchief for quarter, which they
" granted immediately, and we were made
" priſoners by a French officer. Byrne was
" made priſoner by a black Commandant.
" While we remained in Tippoo's camp,
" we were very well uſed; but when we
" arrived at his father's we had reaſon to re-
" pent the exchange, receiving only a mea-
" ſure of rice and one pice a day. We how-
" ever continued with him five days, the
" laſt of which in the evening we were ſent
" for by Hyder's Dewan, who ordered Mr.
" Byrne only in irons, but both of us to be
" put in with a parcel of ſmall boys, along
" with whom we found Serjeant-major
" Groves, of Colonel Braithwaite's detach-
" ment. Next morning, about two o'clock,
" we marched for Seringapatam. After
" four or five day's march we were overta-
" ken by Byrne, and Lieutenant Crewitzer
" of the Cavalry, who, with a troop belong-
" ing to the grand guard near Arneé, were
" cut off, which is probably what has been
" repreſented to you as a regiment of ca-

1782. " valry, there having been no other accident
" of the kind. We were a good deal ſur-
" priſed to find that Byrne and we were
" bound for different places; but never
" gueſſed their horrid intentions with re-
" gard to us, until our arrival at Seringapa-
" tam, when, inſtead of being put amongſt
" you, we were marched with the boys in-
" to a large ſquare building, about a mile
" eaſtward of the Fort, in the new village
" of Gunjam Pett, where we found nine
" Europeans, and were rendered almoſt
" ſpeechleſs when they told us, that they
" were all made Muſſulmen againſt their
" inclinations, and that it was moſt pro-
" bable we ſhould ſhare the ſame fate:
" we now found ourſelves in a moſt miſer-
" able ſituation, as different parties, from
" the guard that was over us, were coming
" every hour of the day, ſometimes making
" great promiſes if we would conſent to be
" circumciſed; and, at others, with drawn
" ſwords, chaubucks, and ropes ready to
" tie us; the barber in the rear ready to
" ſhave our heads. This method they con-
" tinued ſeven or eight days; but finding
" both

" both their threats and promiſes equally 1782.
" ineffectual, they took another method to
" make us conſent; by ſeparating us, and
" allowing no one to ſpeak to us. But
" finding that this method had as little ef-
" fect as the others, the Jemmidar took
" compaſſion on us, and wrote to Hyder in
" our behalf. During the time we waited
" for an anſwer, we imagined they had
" dropt their infamous intentions, and daily
" expected to be ſent to you. This inter-
" val of hope, however, proved to be but a
" dream, which was effectually broken on the
" 27th of Auguſt, by the appearance of ten
" or twelve ſtout fellows, with chaubucks
" in their hands, and as many caffres with
" ropes to tie us with. They made no cere-
" mony, but ſeized, tied us, cut off our
" hair, and then walked away, like villains
" that had been bred up to ſuch buſineſs,
" and left us to lament our hard fate.

" The ſame villains again made their ap- Sept.
" pearance, ſeized and tied us as before, 1.
" and ſtood over us while they obliged us
" to eat a ſort of ſtuff called majum, which

1782. " nearly diveſted us of our ſenſes, and, " in the ſame evening, they accompliſhed " their vile deſign. During the time we " were with them, we would take nothing " from them but rice, nor would we per- " mit them to take off our irons, which " they often offered to do, leaſt they ſhould " imagine that we were contented with our " ſituation. We receive a gold fanam a " day, and are obliged to drill a number of " boys ſent from the Carnatic to be circum- " ciſed, and kept in theſe ſquares. Thank " God, what they know will never do the " Company any harm.

Received the 18th Nov. 1782.

(Signed.)

" JAMES SPEEDIMAN,

" RICHARD RUTLIDGE."

Received the following letter from Serjeant Dempſter:

" Gentlemen,

" YOUR notes I received. Meſſrs. Speedi- " man and Rutlidge have ſo fully anſwer-

" ed

" ed your ſeveral queſtions, concerning the 1782.
" preſent war ſubſiſting between the Com-
" pany and Hyder, that any thing that I
" could add would be no more than mere
" repetition. If I don't miſtake, however, they
" have omitted to make mention of anything
" appertaining to a peace. Such a thing is
" not talked of; and from what I have col-
" lected from a ſerjeant who arrived here
" a few days ago, who has ſhared the fate
" common to the reſt of us here, it ſeems,
" that things don't wear any tolerable com-
" plexion, all owing to the arrival of the
" French."

Received the following liſt of captives from the midſhipmen taken by Monſieur Suffrein, and given up to Hyder-Ally-Cawn:

" Hannibal, of 50 guns, February 14,
" 1782. Meſſrs. Leſage, Auſtin, and Drake,
" midſhipmen.

" The Chacer, of 18 guns, February
" 14. No officer here.

" The

1782. "The Rake tranſport, June 6, off the "Cape, Mr. Wilkinſon, midſhipman.

"The Reſolution, June 9, Mr. Hidde- "man, Maſter's mate.

"The Yarmouth and Fortitude, Com- "pany's ſhips, June 27. No officer.

"The number of men belonging to all "the ſhips here are forty-four, and officers "belonging to the King's ſervice, five.— "In February, the French fleet came on "the coaſt, conſiſting of twelve ſail of the "line; and the Engliſh of nine. They "had an action the 17th of February, "which laſted three hours and an half; and "on the 12th of April, the Engliſh, of "eleven ſail, and the French of twelve, "engaged near Trincomally for five hours "and a half; the French much damaged: "and, on the 28th of June, they engaged "off Cuddalore, with the ſame ſhips as be- "fore, for two hours: one French ſixty- "four ſtruck, but ſhe was covered by her "own ſhips; another ſixty-four diſmaſted.

"The

" The Engliſh have drove the French off 1782.
" the coaſt.

" On the 30th of June the French ſent
" all the priſoners aſhore at Cuddalore, and
" delivered them into the hands of Hyder,
" and marched us into Chillumbrum.—
" The 12th of Auguſt they marched us to
" Bangalore; on the 20th of October they
" picked out all the youngeſt of the men
" and officers, and marched us to Seringa-
" patam; and, on the 7th of November,
" they ſhaved our heads, and on the 10th
" they made us Muſſulmen. Since we have
" been here they have given us ſome dun-
" geree, or coarſe cloth, and mats to ſleep
" on.

" The 7th of November the Myar came
" to us juſt before they ſhaved our heads,
" and told us that we were never to be re-
" leaſed, but to be kept here, and to be as
" the Nabob's ſons, which makes us very
" unhappy, thinking we ſhall never ſee our
" native country any more; but when you
" are exchanged, we hope that you will
" make

1782. "make our caſe known to our fellow-ſub-
"jects. We are all exceedingly ſorry to
"hear of Colonel Baillie's death. Mr.
"Auſtin would be glad to hear from you,
"if it is agreeable. We have here amongſt
"the ſufferers,

Meſſrs. LESAGE,
WILKINSON,
AUSTIN,
DRAKE,
HEIDEMAN,
} Midſhipmen.

Lieutenant Maſſey and Doctor White's irons taken off, on account of ſickneſs.

Nov. 1. Account of a treaty of peace being on foot in the Carnatic, but on account of the arrival of ſome French troops, with the King of France's picture (for Hyder), it was broken off.

Received the following journal from Serjeant Dempſter, which had been ſent to him from ſome of the unfortunate Europeans, dated March 14, 1782.

"Aſſembled

" Aſſembled at Seringapatam, under the 1782.
" command of Buffadar Cawn, Jemmidar,
" who received the chaylacks (Carnatic boys
" circumciſed and made ſlaves) from Seati-
" bie Jemmidar, beſide the chaylack battalion,
" twelve hundred horſe, three battalions of
" Sepoys, with firelocks, of about five hun-
" dred men, eight gunners, twelve Laſcars,
" four rocket-boys, one man with a bow
" and arrows, three thouſand ſeven hundred
" and ſeventy-five Polygars with pikes,
" match-locks, &c.: total, five thouſand;
" and our artillery park, of four three
" pounders, iron. When our camp is pitch-
" ed, 'tis all of a cluſter, about twenty
" tents, an old marqui, and one thouſand
" huts.

" Agreeably to Seatibie's orders, our vic-
" tuals was cooked with the Commandant's
" and Subadar's. However, they ſoon ſhook
" off that incumbrance, and put us on
" the footing of the ſlave boys. This even-
" ing they had taken the currey pot away,
" and we had been waiting for it a conſider-
" able time: but they not ſerving them-
" ſelves,

1782. "ſelves, Green and Woodley ſeized it, and "ran off with it, and we ſerved ourſelves, to "the great mortification of the Comman- "dant, Subadars, and Myars, who ſwore "they would be revenged on all the ferin- "gees next day.

"15. Marched to Myſore; the old Com- "mandant, agreeably to his vow of revenge "of yeſterday, orders the ſlave-boys rice to "be cooked for us: but we all refuſed it, "Higgins excepted. The Commandant "went to the Jemmidar and informed him that "we had been drinking arrack: whereupon "we were made priſoners, two and two, "and put under centinels of an out batta- "lion, our ſwords being taken from us.— "About midnight they ſent us ſome good "rice. The next day they releaſed us, and "gave us back our ſwords. An order iſſued "to deter us from buying arrack and "toddy.

"17. Arrived at a fort where we receiv- "ed a reinforcement of one thouſand Poly- "gars

"gars from Shittle-Droog: halted three 1782.
"days and left two guns behind us.

"22. Entered into very thick woods.—
"After marching eight miles within the
"woods, the Polygars in front were ſurpri-
"ſed by about eighty of the enemy, the
"Niars, by the Moors called Nimars, a ſet
"of people formerly ſubdued by Hyder,
"but now in a ſtate of rebellion: of this
"caſt is our Commandant and two of our
"Subadars. They diſcharged a few match-
"locks and arrows at the Polygars, who
"came running back with their uſual bra-
"very. However, they were beat back
"again to the attack with large bamboos
"and clubs, by the Verduvalla belonging to
"to the chaylacks. On this a ſmall ſkirmiſh
"enſued; and as the chaylacks advanced,
"the Engliſh drum beat, which cauſed the
"enemy to retreat to the woods. Seven of
"the enemy were taken, one of whom was
"hanged on a tree, and ten killed. Halt-
"ed at this place two days.

"25.

1782. "25. Marched near twelve miles, and "came upon about three hundred of the "enemy; a ſkirmiſh of about a quarter of "an hour happened, in which five of them "were killed and four taken. We had three "killed and wounded. The enemy ſet off "to the woods.

"26. In our march took three Niars, "who gave information of the enemy being "poſted in a large village to the right.— "Upon our arrival there, we found that the "enemy had fled. An alarm happened "here about midnight: it was a falſe one: "however, our troops were very much "frightened.

"27. The Niars taken yeſterday were "hanged.

"The Europeans were put under centinels "to their companies, on which account we "refuſed doing duty, and gave up our "ſwords; for which Higgins was bound "with his hands behind him all day.— "Smith, Innwood, and Clements, beat with "rattans,

" rattans, and in the evening after we en- 1782.
" camped, we were all tied in one rope, and
" ordered to be beat: however, we received
" our ſwords and were releaſed.

" 28. Arrived at a ſmall mud fort in
" which were three hundred of the enemy.
" They fired a few ginjauls, a long kind of
" guns made of bar iron bound by hoops,
" of which they had twenty, at our mob:
" and early in the morning they quitted the
" fort and eſcaped. At day-light our peo-
" ple entered it: halted here twenty days:
" parties ſent out daily, and brought in
" priſoners, ſome of whom were hanged,
" others diſcharged after paying a fine of
" their noſes, ears, or left hands.

" April 4. About five hundred of the
" enemy in ſight. The troops being formed
" for battle, and the enemy amongſt the
" buſhes in front, they fired at them from
" the three-pounders, and afterwards advan-
" ced, and platooned with ſmall arms. The
" enemy fired pretty warmly ſeveral times,
" but being cloſe purſued by our mob, they

1782. "made off to the woods; how many were "killed of them is unknown. Nine heads "brought in to the Jemmidars. Thus "ended the affair with the Niars for this "time.

"April 18. We marched out of this "woody country, and, on the twenty-firſt, "arrived at a fort called Goondull.—— "*N. B.* Greens, an old Subadar, was convict- "ed before the Jemmidar of endeavouring to "perſuade the chaylacks to leave the guns, "and go to the Niars, being one himſelf; "he was tied to a poſt, and reduced to a "private Sepoy, but is excuſed all duty "by his brother Niar the old Comman- "dant.——

"23. Arrived at the fort we had left on "the twenty-third of March. The Jem- "midar ordered a Sepoy to be beat in a "barbarous manner by four men with large "bamboos, and then to be dragged round "the camp, on his belly, by ſix men, for "cutting his wife with his ſword in two or "three places.

"24.

" 24. Arrived at a fort called Perripatam, 1782.
" and halted five days.

" May 1. Marched to a village called
" Citty Pore, near which was the ruins of
" a ſmall fort, which had been poſſeſſed by
" the Corakees, a ſet of people formerly
" ſubdued, but who had afterwards rebelled,
" deſtroyed the fort and fled. The country
" here is woody, and the Niar country diſ-
" tant from Perripatam twenty miles.

" 2. Arrived on a plain, where a Cora-
" kee Rajah joined our mob, with three
" hundred of his men, armed with match-
" locks and broad knives: proceeded on till
" we came to a ſmall fort built with large
" timber, in which were two hundred and
" fifty Corakees: ſome of our troops were
" detached with three companies of chay-
" lacks to fire muſquetry at it under cover of
" a high bank, which was not of the leaſt
" ſervice; the other chaylack company ſtaid
" in the rear for a body guard to the Com-
" mande in chief. The enemy behaved ob-
" ſtinately and reſolutely. Although they had

1782. " no guns, they fired very hot from their
" ginjauls and match-locks, of which our
" three-pound balls ſcarcely pierced the tim-
" ber. At night we drew off to encamp, after
" firing about eight thouſand muſquet balls.
" During the night the enemy left the fort,
" and did not loſe a man in their retreat,
" and at ten o'clock in the morning, the
" place was entered by the four companies
" of Sepoys. Thus ended the Corakee affair
" at preſent. Within ſixteen miles of this
" fort, are near twenty Corakees hanging
" on trees for their late inſurrection. The
" Carokee Rajah and his men ſent to Citty
" Poré to ſettle there, for their loyalty.—
" This is the moſt cowardly mob that was
" ever known, from the Commander in
" chief to the wild Polygars: on the line of
" march we were like a flock of ſheep.

" 6. Arrived at a ſtone fort called Mar-
" carry, where ſeveral Bramins had been de-
" frauding the troops, who made their com-
" plaint to the Jemmidar, who ordered a cock
" of a firelock to be fixed upon their ears,
" and made them ſtand upon one foot, till
" they

" they agreed to make good the damage ſuſ- 1782.
" tained by the troops of the town, through
" their villainy. At this place, are ſeven
" companies of Sepoys with muſquets,
" lately came from Nagram, and a Portu-
" gueze captain who commands thirty
" muſteer artillery men. Halted here eight
" days. The monſoons and rainy ſeaſon
" ſetting in. The mob ordered to canton
" at Perripatam till orders from the Nabob,
" where a ſtabula was to be built for the
" chaylack battalion; what will be the
" next exploit God knows, but neither
" Niars nor Corakees are ſettled yet. After
" ſteering all points of the compaſs, we are
" about forty miles from you: this is a
" moſt plentiful country.

" Auguſt 21. Intelligence came to the
" Jemmidar that a large body of the Co-
" rakees were aſſembling near Marcarry:
" three thouſand Polygars were detached
" from Perripatam cantonement, and three
" hundred Sepoys from Marcarry; they
" came up with the enemy near a large
" river; they ſkirmiſhed for above three

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1782. " quarters of an hour, when the Corakees
" charged the Polygars. The whole of our
" party were defeated: only fifty Sepoys es-
" caped.

" Sept. 23. A harcarrah came with in-
" telligence, that the Corakees had made an
" attempt upon Citty Pore, with an inten-
" tion of putting to death the Rajah and
" his men. The Jemmidar marched with
" his mob of about four thouſand cow-
" ards, to Sickle Boor, ſix miles, and en-
" camped.

" 27 and 28. Continually ſkirmiſhed
" by the enemy, who often ſurprized our
" mob by ſpringing out of the jungle or
" wood. In the evening of the twenty-
" eight arrived at Citty Pore; relieved the
" fort by leaving two hundred and fifty Se-
" poys in the room of the Rajah and his
" men received in camp; our loſs before we
" arrived here thirty men.

" 29. Marched from hence; on our way
" back ſkirmiſhed; loſt fourteen men and
" encamped

" encamped at Sickle Boor that evening: 1782.
" all but fifty of the men belonging to the
" Corakee Rajah deſerted us.

" 30. In the evening, the enemy very
" near our camp. The Jemmidar ordered the
" muſic belonging to the match-locks, the
" infantry drums, and cavalry trumpets, to
" be beat and ſounded all round the camp
" every gurry (twenty-three minutes) du-
" ring the night, in order to frighten away
" the enemy.

" Oct. 2. Marched about ten miles, and
" found the roads ſtopped with large trees
" laid acroſs; during the time the labourers
" were clearing them away, the enemy
" fired very hot, both ſides of the road, and
" put our negroes to the rout, and took all
" our buzar and baggage. Several ſkir-
" miſhes happened on our way to Citty
" Pore, in which we had one European,
" upwards of one hundred blacks, killed;
" and three Europeans ſixty blacks wound-
" ed. In great confuſion we arrived at
" Citty Pore that evening, where we re-

1782. "mained five days; during which time "a treaty of peace was concluded be- "tween the Jemmidar and the Corakee "prince.

"Sept. 8. Our mob was eſcorted by three "thouſand ſix hundred Corakees on each "flank within five miles of Perripatam: it "was unadoubtedly great folly of the "Corakee Prince to let us come off ſo "eaſily, as they muſt have cut us off en- "tirely.

"The fort of Citty Pore was given over "to them, as well as all other pretentions "to their country.

"On the eighteenth of October two "thouſand men joined us from Seringapa- "tam."

Here ends the Journal tranſmitted to us by Serjeant Dempſter.

The

The following was ſent from Bentall Woodley to Serjeant Dempſter. 1782.

" Dear D.

" I aſſure you our ſituation is very bad, " much worſe than yours. The old Com- " mandant draws five pagodas per month; " but our pay and the Subadar's is only one " fanam a day, which changes only for " eight pice and three caſh. The Verdu- " valla ſerjeant draws three-fourths of a fa- " nam a-day, the Verduvalla corporal one " pice, one caſh, the Havaldar half a fanam, a " Sepoy one fourth of a fanam per day, and " the proviſions that are cooked for the Eu- " ropeans and boys are all on an equality. " The Commandant and Subadars eat (like " gentlemen) by themſelves; but we like " ſlaves, have rice, boiled twice a-day in a " dirty poiſonous manner, with a little cur- " ry made with doll only. Five ſear of " ghee per day for five hundred men. We " have not had any meat but twice theſe " two months paſt, on which account it " coſts us all our eight dubs and three caſh " per day for victuals. We are treated ill " by the old Commandant, who has full

" com-

1782. "command of the battalion; for we have
"no command, only at exerciſe. The Jem-
"midar, commander in chief, who hates all
"Europeans, anſwers all our complaints
"with jow, jow! (go, go!)

"Mackinnon, being wounded at the Co-
"rakee fort through the arm with a muſket
"ball by one of our own mob, the Jemmi-
"dar made him a preſent of a red turban
"and a ſet of gold beads, value ten pago-
"das: all the boys that were wounded re-
"ceived a preſent of ſilver bangles to wear
"on their wriſts, value twenty-ſix rupees.
"On the 25th of June, Smithey, Green,
"Clements, Anderſon, Wyllies, Mackenzie,
"and your humble ſervant, endeavoured to
"venture towards Calicut, with a determi-
"nation to extricate ourſelves out of Hy-
"der's ſervice. After walking by the light
"of the moon near ſix coſs, through the
"thickeſt woods, we were ſurprized by wild
"elephants and tygers, and by accident loſt
"our bread, which determined us to
"turn back again, which we accordingly
"did; and it ſeems Higgins, being afraid

"he

" he ſhould be brought into trouble, re- 1782.
" ported us gone to Seringapatam, to com-
" plain of the Jemmidar's uſage. The
" horſe being ſent out after us, met us about
" five miles from the cantonement, and
" brought us to the Jemmidar. We ſaid,
" by way of excuſe, that we had been out
" a-ſhooting, having a carabine and two
" piſtols with us: we were ſtripped and all
" tied in one rope: an hundred of the ſtout-
" eſt of our own battalion received each a
" twig of a tamarind tree and ſerved us out
" a laſh each: we had no centinels over us
" before we began this adventure, but now
" we are cloſely guarded.

(Signed)

" BENTALL WOODLEY."

Tippoo Saib and Lally on their march to Nov. 2.
the Malabar coaſt.

Arrived priſoners, two Europeans with fifty Carnatic boys.

Recived

1782. Nov. 25. Received a letter from the ſoldiers, and gave the Sepoy who brought it five fanams.

Dec. 11. Forty-ſeven ſeamen, who were given up to Hyder by Suffrein, appeared this morning on the parade oppoſite to our priſon, and have been circumciſed ſince their arrival here: they were in the Mahomedan dreſs, white turbans, white linen jackets and long drawers; ſixteen of theſe unfortunate victims could not be above twelve or thirteen years of age.

A European Muſſulman in irons.

Arrived priſoner, one European.

Dec. 12. The European Muſſulman who was put in irons yeſterday, is this evening attending the drill in irons.

15. Received accounts of Hyder's death, and that his corpſe was carried to Collard.—

He

He died of an ulcer in his back, which 1782.
had afflicted him for ſeven years.

Copy of a letter ſent to Serjeant Dempſter.

" The gentlemen confined in this priſon,
" return you their ſincere thanks for your
" attention to their laſt requeſt, and aſſure
" you, that ſhould it ever hereafter be in their
" power to be of ſervice to you, they ſhall
" not be unmindful of the favours they have
" received from you in their preſent unfortu-
" nate ſituation. Your readineſs to oblige us
" in the laſt inſtance, leads us to make another
" requeſt to you of the moſt ſerious conſe-
" quence to us, and which we think can
" be attended with no danger to you, or
" detriment to the ſervice you are unluckily
" fallen into. It is to forward to ſome Eng-
" liſh or neutral ſettlement, on either coaſt,
" a ſmall letter which we ſhall entruſt to
" you open, and which will only contain a
" ſtate of the priſon and the names of thoſe
" at preſent living, with a requeſt of tranſ-
" mitting the ſame to Madras. To you,
" who

1782. " who know the length of time we have
" been ſhut up from all communication
" with our friends, we need not point out
" the advantages we may derive, and the
" ſatisfaction they muſt feel, from receiving
" ſome account of us; or, on the other
" hand, the many fatal events that may
" take place from a ſuppoſition of our death.
" Though an opportunity to comply with
" this propoſal may not at preſent offer, yet
" you may keep the letter by you, and,
" from the many detachments and eſcorts
" that leave this place, one muſt occur in
" courſe of time.

" We could therefore wiſh (if you come
" into our plan) to ſend you our letter by
" the hand that conveys this. Whatever
" reward you may think neceſſary, we will
" engage to have paid at Madras, or other
" of our forts, and think we can promiſe
" the ſame, ſhould the letter be delivered at
" a neutral ſettlement; we requeſt therefore
" that you will be ſo kind as to deliver the
" accompanying letter to Meſſrs. Speediman

" and

" and Rutlidge, and thank you for the per- 1782.
" uſal of Woodley's Journal.

" If you have any communication with
" Monſ. Fortuno, the French ſurgeon, we
" requeſt that you will endeavour to ſend us
" a few dozens of Tartar Emetic, and a liſt
" of country medicines, to be purchaſed in
" the Buzar. When you wiſh to anſwer
" this, or at any other time to write to us,
" let the ſignal be, the putting a handker-
" chief over your turban, whilſt at drill on
" the parade.

Tippoo and Lally on their return to Dec. 16.
the Carnatic, in conſequence of Hyder's death.

Arrived a new Keeladar (Nabbee Cawn) 21.
with one battalion of Sepoys, muſtered by the head Myar and an Arab.

Muſtered by a Circar Bramin, who took 27.
our names, with corps, and rank of each.

Received

1782. Received the following letter from Captain Rumley and Lieutenant Frazer.

"The poor Colonel (meaning Baillie) "had been ill for ſome months before he "died, and I think would have recovered, "if he had had any aſſiſtance, but the "cruel raſcals would not admit of Doctor "White or the Frenchman coming near "him, although they ſaw his ſufferings were "beyond deſcription: we got a ſort of coffin "made for him, and ſome Sepoys, Peons, "and a European attended his funeral. We "are beſet by eleven guards, ten golaks, one "Commandant, Subadar, Myar, and Ver-"duvalla, and allowed a quarter of damna-"ble goat, a meaſure and half of rice, a "little milk, three loaves of bread each, "about the ſize of a ſix pound ſhot, ſome "ghee, curry ſtuff, wood, and ſix caſh per "day between us. They will not let us "have a knife to cut a bit of cloth, nor the "ſight of a book; ſo you ſee we are pret-"tily ſituated."

Hyder's

Hyder's death made public at the Cut- 1782.
cheree, and the naggars (large drums beat every day at twelve in the great ſquare) ordered to diſcontinue beating for three days, on account of that event.

Received the following letter from Serjeant Dempſter: a ſubſcription of two lacks each, to requite the Sepoy who brought it.

" Gentlemen,

" YOUR note of the 15th December I " received: the ſhort but real picture of " your very unfortunate ſituation has made " me melt into tears of ſympathy, that " our name and our country ſhould thus " be the ſport of barbarians; and be- " lieve me, gentlemen, that there is no- " thing within the verge of my power " that could alleviate in the ſmalleſt de- " gree your preſent ſufferings, in the great " anxiety you muſt be in to hear ſome " ſolacing account after ſo long an interval " of ſuſpence and confinement, that would " not moſt readily be embraced.—I am ex- " ceedingly ſorry that it is not at preſent in

1782. " my power to give you any full or ſatis-
" factory account. The grand news is as
" follows: That on the 29th of November
" departed this life Hyder-Ally-Cawn: he
" is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Tippoo Saib,
" who bears a very good character indeed;
" he is now at the grand camp near Vel-
" lore. In conſequence of the above, about
" fifteen days ago arrived here a new Keela-
" dar: he acts conjunctly with the old one,
" as *very* a villain as exiſts.

" I could gather no more from the ſer-
" jeant, than that he was taken ſome months
" ago near Trincomally with two hundred
" Sepoys. No juncture of time ſo barren
" of news as the preſent, chiefly owing to
" the death of Hyder: every one's mouth
" is full of it. You do me a great deal of
" honour in confiding a truſt in me to for-
" ward your letter to the Carnatic, and be
" fully aſſured that no means or opportunity
" ſhall be omitted. I ſincerely thank you
" for your favour, and promiſe of protection
" hereafter. I never intend to avail myſelf
" of it, as the title of Deſerter is almoſt in-
" ſupportable

" ſupportable to any one tinctured with the 1782.
" ſmalleſt atom of ſpirit. From the moſt
" robuſt as well as healthy conſtitution, I
" am totally changed into a habit that daily
" tells me my ſtay ſhall not be long. Then
" be expeditious in ſending your letter.—
" This revolution offers a field for much
" news. Tokens as uſual. Sorry I am that
" I can't add any thing elſe. This I have
" writ only with the light of the fire; other-
" wiſe the ſeeing me occupied with pen and
" ink would ſubject me to be examined.—
" As this town is now full of ſpies, poor Mr.
" Clarke has been ſent to camp about two
" months ago, to fill the place of a Corpo-
" ral Anderſon of the 73d regiment killed.

" I moved the matter to Monſ. Fortuno,
" (French ſurgeon) concerning medicines,
" but he can give you no aſſiſtance at pre-
" ſent; he ſays, when the hurry of this
" criſis is over he will be aſſiſting. I had
" by me a ſmall atom of Tartar Emetic,
" which I ſend per bearer. Give me leave
" once more, gentlemen, to make you a
" tender of my ſervices, and to requeſt that

1783. " you will conſide in me as in one who feels " ſenſibly for your ſufferings."

The following letter ſent to Serjeant Dempſter, in order that he may forward it. (From the Engliſh officers confined in Seringapatam.)

" To the Governor or Commanding Officer " of any Engliſh ſettlement.

" SIR,

" AFTER a tedious and melancholy ſe- " cluſion from our friends and the world, " we have at length a proſpect of tranſmit- " ting ſome account of ourſelves to thoſe " who muſt but too ſenſibly feel for our " ſituation, and be truly anxious for our " lives and health.

" We do not know at which of our ſet- " tlements this letter will firſt arrive, but " requeſt that the ſum of one hundred pa- " godas be inſtantly paid on our account to " the perſon who ſhall deliver it; and that " it be tranſmitted with all convenient ſpeed

" to

" to the Governor of Fort St. George and 1783.
" the Commander in chief. We are all in
" good health, and, conſidering the nature
" and length of our confinement, in tolera-
" ble ſpirits; a gold fanam per day is our
" ſole allowance for ſubſiſtence and every
" neceſſary of life.

" We imagine, from the humanity Tip-
" poo Saib has generally ſhewn to Euro-
" peans, that if our confinement be likely
" to continue much longer, an application
" to him for an increaſe of allowance, and
" ſtriking off our irons, might not be with-
" out effect. We ſhould wiſh, at the ſame
" time, to be allowed medicines, and the at-
" tendance of the French ſurgeon, both of
" which have been for many months denied
" us; to which and our cloſe confinement
" we muſt chiefly attribute the death of
" thoſe we have already loſt.

" Colonel Baillie died on the 13th No-
" vember laſt. He, Captain Rumley, and
" Lieutenant Frazer, were confined in a
" Choultry by themſelves, and were taken

1783. " out of irons in March laſt; the two lat-
" ter are well, but ſtill kept ſeparate from
" us. Lieutenant Lind died here the 14th
" of April; Captain Lucas July 5th; Mr.
" Hope, cadet, the 7th; and Lieutenant
" Maconichy the 9th of the ſame month.

" We earneſtly requeſt the Governor and
" Commander in chief to order copies of
" this letter to be ſent to the ſeveral ſubor-
" dinate ſettlements and garriſons on the
" Coromandel coaſt, as alſo by the firſt
" ſhips to Europe, with directions for its
" being publiſhed in the London News-
" papers. We hope it is needleſs to enforce
" this requeſt, by pointing out the many
" domeſtic anxieties that muſt ariſe from a
" total ignorance of our fate, and the me-
" lancholy effect that may be prevented by
" a knowledge of it.

" We beg leave to mention Lieutenant
" Gordon of Colonel Baillie's detachment,
" and Mr. Brunton taken at Pondicherry,
" who are confined with the ſoldiers by one
" of the many unaccountable acts of this
" govern-

" government, though repeatedly aſſured of 1783.
" their being officers. We have heard that
" Mr. M'Neale, mate of a country ſhip,
" and Mr. Wilſon, an officer of the Com-
" pany's cruizer Yarmouth, are alſo con-
" fined in the ſoldier's priſon.

" Sid Abram, commandant of the Tan-
" jore cavalry, is confined with us, and well
" merits the Honourable Company's re-
" membrance in the article for the return
" of priſoners. There is alſo a ſervant of
" one of the officers here, which makes the
" number of Europeans in this priſon a-
" mount to thirty-eight.

" *P. S.* From the death of Hyder, and
" the very different conduct of his ſon to
" ſuch Europeans as have fallen into his
" hands, we are induced to hope ſomething
" might be effected for the relief of ſuch
" officers and men as have been circumciſed
" and forced into the ſervice of Hyder Ally,
" though even a peace may be a more diſ-
" tant event than his death gives us reaſon
" to hope. We therefore embrace this op-

1783. "portunity of informing the government of "Fort St. George, that they who have ſuf- "fered that misfortune, *at this place*, are as "follows: *viz.* Lieutenants Speediman and "Rutlidge; Enſign H. G. J. Jennings "Clarke; Meſſ. Leſage, Auſtin, Wilkin- "ſon, Drake, and Heideman, midſhipmen "belonging to his Majeſty's navy; eleven "non-commiſſioned and privates of the 73d "regiment; forty four ſeamen, King's and "Company's; and about forty non-com- "miſſioned and privates of the Company's "troops."

Jan. 12. The Keeladar of Nagram, Jad Bhie, has revolted and gone over to General Mathews.

13. Raiſed by public ſubſcription forty gold fanams, which we have ſent to Captain Rumley and Lieutenant Frazer.

Tippoo Saib was in the Calicut country at the time his father died, and immediately on his hearing the news, he ordered a new Keeladar here, with one battalion of Sepoys, and

and proceeded himſelf (with Lally) to take charge of the army in the Carnatic. It was twenty-ſeven days from the time of his father's death until the time he took charge of the army, and every thing went on as ſmooth as before. 1783.

The whole of us turned out to ſatisfy the curioſity of a viſitor; a black man of ſome conſequence. Jan. 19.

Two Europeans and five Subadars, who were taken in the Tanjore country, have been obliged to carry mud, in order to force them to take ſervice. 23.

Arrived Colonel Braithwaite and Enſign Holmes, not in irons. Arrived at the ſame time Captain Leech: he is confined in a different priſon, with the daily allowance of ſix caſh, and one ſear of rice. 25.

Arrived priſoners two hundred and fifty Carnatic childern. 31.

The

1783. Feb. 5. The Verduvalla, at our requeſt, waited on the Keeladar, to acquaint him that we wiſhed to ſee him, or ſome head perſon, in order to lay before him our miſerable ſituation, being in want of medicines and nearly two years in irons.

6. Viſited by the ſecond Myar, who ordered Lieutenant Sampſon's irons to be taken off, on account of his indiſpoſition.

Lieutenants Lindſey and Maſſey put in irons.

Sid Abram (our black Commandant), by the deſire of the whole, requeſted of the Myar to deliver the following particulars to the Keeladar.

1ſt. That we had been in heavy irons for near two years.

2d. That we had no medicines, nor were even allowed to purchaſe any for the relief of the ſick.

3d. That

3d. That we might be allowed one bottle of pia arrack for the uſe of the ſick only, and to be kept always in charge of the centinel. 1783.

4th. That our allowance of a fanam per day was too ſmall.

5th. That Mr. Skardon might be put on the ſame allowance as the whole of us, he at preſent receiving only ſix caſh, one ſear of rice, half of doll, a little curry ſtuff, and ghee per day.

To this we received no anſwer.

Muſtered by the Myar, who particularly examined our irons. Feb. 14.

Removed to Myſore, Captain Rumley, Lieutenants Frazer and Sampſon: poor Sampſon was exceedingly ill of an ague at the time he left us; we made up a ſmall ſum of forty gold fanams for him: ſtrange are the conjectures concerning the fate of theſe three gentlemen. 26.

Four

1783. Feb. 27. Four European Muſſulmen detected, in attempting their eſcape.

Mar. 1. Received a letter from Colonel Braithwaite: he and Enſign Holmes are allowed one fanam per day each. Colonel Braithwaite having repreſented to us their miſerable ſituation, we in conſequence raiſed by public ſubſcription ſeventy gold fanams, and have deſired the Colonel to convey, if poſſible, part of the above ſum to Captain Leech, who we underſtand is ſtarving on ſix caſh per day: this unfortunate man was taken at Puddelotah, thirty miles from Trichinopoly, and is now confined along with two ſerjeants and three Subadars.

12. A letter ſent to the circumciſed Europeans a few days ago, and received the following anſwer,

"Dear Gentlemen and Countrymen,

"YOUR note we received, but ſorry we "are to tell you that little ſatisfaction we "can give you: no farther than to acquaint "you that Nagram is ours. Captain Rumley "and

" and two more officers were ſent to Myſore. 1783.
" Gentlemen, we are ſore oppreſt againſt
" our will to do as we do. You mention in
" your note about letters to the Carnatic,
" which we do not underſtand. Our army is
" about nine days march from this. Meſſrs.
" Speediman, Rutlidge, a ſerjeant major,
" and another ſerjeant, are all in irons at
" Gunjum Pett for attempting to make
" their eſcape."

Mahomed Ally, a General in Tippoo's Mar.
ſervice, encamped ſix miles to the north- 14
ward of this, on his way to Nagram. His party conſiſts of five hundred French, two battalions of topaſſes, five battalions Sepoys, three thouſand horſe, with ſeveral guns.

Received a letter from Colonel Braith- 16.
waite requeſting more fanams.

Two o'clock A. M. a total eclipſe of the 19.
moon.

Sent

1782. Sent Colonel Braithwaite thirty-four fanams, which we raiſed with the utmoſt difficulty.

Mar. 22. Arrived the reliques of the late Hyder-Ally-Cawn, and interred in the Loll Bang garden, one mile eaſt of the fort.

25. Received a letter from Colonel Braithwaite, wherein he informs us that he has only received ſixty fanams. A Verduvalla who was over the Colonel at this time, attended our priſon on account of his indiſpoſition; conſequently we thought this a favourable opportunity to remit the money, and accordingly entruſted him; but found, to our ſorrow, that he kept up forty fanams and two letters.

Apr. 1. Colonel Braithwaite having pointed out a channel of correſponding with Tanjore, and wiſhing to have fifty fanams tranſmitted to him for that purpoſe, we have raiſed that ſum by ſubſcription, and ſent it him, together with a liſt of our names, in order that they may be forwarded to our friends.

Received

Received the following letter from ſome of the European Muſſulmen. 1783.

" Dear Gentlemen,

" We intend to avail ourſelves of the firſt " opportunity to eſcape, as we would ſooner " die than remain in this raſcal's ſervice. " If you ſhould be releaſed before we put " this ſcheme in execution, pray be ſo good " as conſider our miſerable ſituation."

Tippoo Saib paſſed this place for Nagrám with a great part of his army. April 8.

The battalion of Carnatic ſlaves, who were drilled here by the European Muſſulmen, have joined the army at Nagram. 21.

A ſalute fired for ſome favourable news received from Nagram.

Salutes fired, and ſugar given to the inhabitants (guards go about with baſkets full of ſugar diſtributing it, like Roman dolls, among the people) and drums beating, in conſequence of our having loſt Nagram. May 1. 2.

The

1783. May 6. The perſon who engaged with Colonel Braithwaite to tranſact the correſpondence with Tanjore, has declined to execute it.

16. The whole of us have ſubſcribed half a fanam each per month to Captain Leech, which puts him on a level with us, as we underſtand he is in a moſt wretched ſituation.

June 19. Sent by the waſherwoman to Captain Leech thirty-three gold fanams. Two months ſubſcription.

20. A letter from Captain Leech acknowledging the receipt of thirty-two fanams.

Received the following letter from Brigadier-General Matthews, who arrived priſoner here the 27th of May, 1783.

"I am ſorry for the misfortune of my "friends. Rumley is dead. Fetherſtone "was killed. *I was* a Brigadier-General, "and Commander in chief on the Malabar "coaſt. Mangalore has a very good garri-

"ſon,

" ſon, and I think will hold out till relieved 1783.
" from Madras. Our fleet is ſuperior to
" the French in India. Our army victo-
" rious in the Carnatic; likewiſe in the
" Cuddapa country. Lang, a Brigadier-
" General, has taken Corrore, and has ten
" thouſand good men under him. Our af-
" fairs wear a tolerable aſpect. The Mar-
" rattas have made a peace and alliance
" with us. I had three hundred Euro-
" peans and eight hundred Sepoys, effec-
" tive, at Nagram, called alſo Bedanore,
" and made a treaty with Tippoo, which
" he broke, plundered us, and made us
" cloſe priſoners. I think that Tippoo
" wiſhes for peace with us, and that ſome-
" thing towards it may take place in No-
" vember. I am uſed ill, but not in irons.
" I have neither pen, ink, nor paper, and
" it is dangerous to correſpond. All the
" ſtrong forts are in our poſſeſſion. I took
" the whole Malabar coaſt. I brought
" from Bombay four hundred Europeans
" and one thouſand Sepoys, and was after-
" wards joined by the Calicut army. The
" number of places taken by me required

1783. "all my troops to garriſon, and I had not "any ſupport from any place. We knew "not of your ſituation: if I had known it, "I ſhould not have been a priſoner. Ge- "neral Stewart commands at Madras.— "The troops that the French landed have "been defeated. For myſelf and two Eu- "ropean ſervants, and one black, I am al- "lowed one fanam and a half per day, with "one ſear of meat, three of bad rice, and "one of ghee. I am compelled to receive "what they give, and not allowed to buy "any other from the Buzar. I cannot pro- "cure any thing but through the Hircar- "rah. Should any thing happen to my "life, I wiſh you to remember, that the "Company owe me, for money advanced "by me during my command, thirty-three "thouſand rupees, beſides all my pay, and "allowance due from the time of my arri- "val in India. The troops that were with "me are ſome in the Nabob's ſervice; the "reſt ſent in irons to different parts of the "country.

"RICHARD MATHEWS."

Saw

Saw the European Muſſulmen at drill this morning, on the parade; they gave us the compliment of the ſalam. 1783. May 30.

In honour of his Majeſty's birth-day, we had for dinner two quarters of ſtewed mutton, with a bread pudding; and drank his health in pure water. June 4.

Repeated applications to the Keeladar, in order to have ſeveral gentlemen's irons taken off, on account of their legs being ſwelled, and otherways indiſpoſed, but without ſucceſs. July 1.

Raiſed by ſubſcription twenty fanams, which we have given to the waſherman, for bringing General Mathews's letter, &c.

The whole of us have ſubſcribed one dub each for the Doctor's medicine box. This we do occaſionally. 23.

Received a letter from Colonel Braithwaite, of which what follows is an extract.

1783. "As we burn all your letters, we "could be glad you would ſend us the "names of thoſe herbs good for ſore legs. "Captain Leech's are ſwelled, and very "ſore: he has no covering for them but old "rags, from whence I conjecture that his "w—— will let no cloth be bought for "him; therefore it would be an act of cha-"rity, if, amongſt you, you would make up "for him four ſuits of ſhirts and drawers, "and deduct the money out of his next "month's ſupply: you can ſend them from "time to time by the waiſtcoat waſher-"man."

July 24. Our ſervants, in going for water this evening, accoſted a Subadar for news. This man was formerly in our ſervice. He deſired the ſervants to give his particular ſalam to us, and tell us to keep up our ſpirits, for that we would very ſoon be releaſed.

Sid Gofforr, who was a Commandant of a battalion of Zebundy Sepoys, and taken priſoner in the Tanjore country, is appointed

ed Commandant to a regiment of cavalry, 1783.
and allowed a palanquin. This is a particular mark of Tippoo's favour, as no one is permitted to make uſe of a palanquin, unleſs by expreſs orders from the Nabob.—Sid Gofforr, previouſly to his appointment, ſent for his wife and children, as pledges of his fidelity.

This is a piece of policy very common among all the princes of India. If any perſon is diſtinguiſhed by fortune, by connections, or by any truſt under government, care is taken that his family, or thoſe who are moſt dear to him, ſhall be placed under the immediate obſervation of the prince, or the miniſter in whom he confides. The head men, as they are called, of different villages, quarters of towns, &c. keeps regiſters of all families of any note within their diſtricts.

At five o'clock, P. M. receive intelligence of a project contrived in order to reinſtate the King of Myſore. How dangerous ſoever this conſpiracy might appear

1783. to be, yet every member at firſt appeared ſteady and undaunted. The parties who entered into this plot, were the Inchivalla, head poſt-maſter to Tippoo Saib, and keeper of the privy ſeals; the Prime Miniſter of the old King of Myſore; two Subadars; and nine other head-men. One of the Subadars had the command of one hundred men: the other had been a Subadar in Captain Keating's battalion, and taken priſoner on the fall of Amboor, a garriſon in the Carnatic. The whole of the conſpirators aſſembled ſeveral times, and after matters were arranged, they each ſwore ſolemnly to obſerve ſecrecy. Letters were then diſpatched to our army at that time in the Combitore country, the Marrattas, and Corakees, requiring their aſſiſtance. Every thing promiſed ſucceſs. They then agreed to diſperſe for the preſent, and to meet at the general rendezvouz about ſeven the ſame evening: but unfortunately for them, and likewiſe all the priſoners, the Subadar who had command of the hundred men inſtantly went to the Keeladar and informed him of the

the whole plot. Guards were ordered, and 1783.
the whole party ſecured and thrown into dungeons.

The firſt object of the conſpirators was, to have made ſure of the Keeladar, the head Myar, and Aſoff-Cawn; theſe three were to have been inſtantly put to death: their next, to have releaſed all the European and other priſoners, and then to have murdered the whole of Aſoff-Cawn's battalion, the Sepoys of that corps having charge of all the priſoners, magazines, gates, &c.

A current report that we are all to be Aug. 8.
burned, as a retaliation for the loſs Tippoo has ſuſtained on the Malabar coaſt.

Tippoo's ſon, a lad about eight years of age, frequently takes an airing on horſe-back in a ſtreet adjoining to our priſon: which ſtreet, ſince the plot has been diſcovered, is lined with centinels, and no one is allowed to paſs or repaſs.

1783. On this occaſion we peeped eagerly through ſome ſmall apertures we had found means to make, or to improve a little, in the walls of our priſon. The young Sultan was mounted on a beautiful managed Arabian horſe, finely capariſoned. He was attended and preceded by a number of people, ſome of whom bore up his umbrella, others fanned his face, others proclaimed his rank and high deſcent. At one particular place by which he paſſed and repaſſed, two elephants were ſtationed to pay their compliments to the young prince among the reſt of his adorers. The creatures were not only taught to kneel at his approach, and ſhew other marks of obedience, but to fan his face as he went along, with fans which they graſped and wielded with their trunk or proboſcis.

Aug. 11. An addition to our guard of two troopers, and the Myar has viſited our priſon three times this morning, with orders to the guards to be particularly vigilant.

A moſt melancholy ſight this morning: one of the conſpirators ſtripped naked, and dragged to death at an elephant's foot. In the afternoon two more of them, with their noſes and ears cut off, riding on jack-aſſes, were hanged at the north gate of the fort. 1783. Aug. 14.

The waſherman acquaint us that General Mathews is put in irons. 17.

Our Havaldar ſays peace is making. 19.

Received the following from Colonel Braithwaite. 23.

"Juſt as I had ſent my diſpatch to General Mathews, his ſervants were brought "to Leech's guard, where they now are, "confined with him and the ſerjeant. They "have half a fanam a-day between them, "and the General, I ſuppoſe, is reduced to "one: they were ſtrictly examined by the "Keeladar as to what the General's converſation turned upon; particularly if the "Engliſh did not want to make peace.— "The waſherman has informed me, that

"my

"my letters were ſafely delivered to the "General. The General is put in irons."

We hear that eleven thouſand horſe have died in Tippoo's camp ſince his arrival on the Malabar coaſt, many elephants and camels, and a vaſt number of bullocks; and that his army in general is very ſickly.

This day a liſt was made out of the following articles, fabricated by the Engliſh officers, priſoners with Hyder-Ally-Cawn, and Tippoo Sultan Bahadar, in Seringapatam.

Hats of leather.
Caps, of coarſe dungeree.
Stocks of ditto.
Neckcloths of ditto.
Banyan ſhirts, ditto.
Jackets, ditto.
Waiſtcoats, ditto.
Trowſers, ditto.
Socks; ditto.
Buttons of thread.

Tables

Tables of Bamboo, and covered with a mat.

Stools of ditto.

Cots of Bamboo, by the means of an old knife, converted into a saw; the cot lashed with coir rope, made from the cocoa nut.

Bird cages of Bamboo.

Trunks of ditto, 1100 pieces in one trunk.

Rat traps of ditto.

Squirrel traps of ditto.

Forks of ditto.

Back-gammon tables of ditto.

Dice, sawn with an old knife; the ivory acquired by stealth in the Buzar.

Chess-boards, of paper and cloth.

Cards, two folds of paper, one of cloth, pasted together with thick conjee, and polished with the jaw-bone of a sheep.

Ink, of lamp-black, with a little gum-water. One chatty was placed over head of another, to collect the smoke of the taper or wick of a lamp, which was swept off every day.

Pens of fowl quills.

Paints,

1783. Paints, brought in by ſtealth,—indigo, red wool, and turmerick.

Auguſt 25. Sent Captain Leech a ſupply of thirty-four fanams per the waſherman.

Troops and guns arrived from Tippoo's camp, all corroborating the accounts of peace.

27. Our paymaſter ſays, that thirty heavy guns are arrived here, in conſequence of peace. This good man ſeems to take a pleaſure in giving us any information that may contribute to eaſe our ſituation.

Sep. 1. Saw forty of the European Muſſulmen at drill. Viſited by the Myar, and a Circar Bramin, who took all our names, with the rank, corps, and monthly pay of each.

8. The waſherman gives us the melancholy accounts of General Matthews's death. He died the 7th inſtant; and at the time he departed this life he was in irons. The waſherman further informed us, that he had not

not changed his linen for twenty days, on account of his knowing that the Keeladar had mixed poiſon in the victuals he daily ſent him. It appeared, indeed, from the treatment that the General at firſt met with, that Tippoo meant to uſe unfair means with him. Had he intended to uſe him agreeably to his rank, he ought to have allowed his ſtaff to accompany him during his confinement: but ſo far from that, that he firſt broke a ſolemn treaty with the General and his officers. The General was then ſeparated from the whole of his little captive army, brought here under a ſtrong guard, thrown into a filthy dungeon; his baggage, cot, and every thing of the ſmalleſt conſequence taken from him; his ſervants removed, and he himſelf thrown into heavy irons; and at laſt, to put a finiſhing ſtroke to the horrid ſcene, was diſpatched by poiſon. 1783.

The General, when he learnt from a combination of ſuſpicious circumſtances, as well as hints let fall from thoſe that were occaſionally about his perſon, that it was the Sultan's intention to cut him off by poiſon,

1783. poiſon, refuſed to taſte of the victuals that was ſent to him at ſtated times from the Keeladar's. Some of the guards, and even the ſervants who carried the poiſoned victuals, took compaſſion on the General, and gave him now and then a little of theirs. The Havaldar, who had the charge of the General, connived at theſe acts of humanity at firſt, and manifeſted ſymptoms of uneaſineſs and diſſatisfaction with the part aſſigned to him in the ſcene going forward. But this officer, when it was found that General Mathews ſtill protracted his miſerable exiſtence, was ſent for by the Keeladar, who told him that the General's life, if much longer continued, muſt be paid for by the Havaldar's death. Upon this the Havaldar communicated his orders, with the threats that accompanied them, to his unfortunate priſoner, who had now no other alternative than that of periſhing by famine or by poiſon. The anxious love of life maintained, for ſeveral days, a ſtruggle with the importunate calls of furious hunger.—Theſe, however, prevailed in the iſſue of the conteſt. He eat of poiſoned food, and he drank

drank too, whether to quench the rage of inflamed thirſt, or to drown the torments of his ſoul in utter inſenſibility, of the poiſoned cup. Within ſix hours after this fatal repaſt he was found dead. This is a faithful and true account of the death of Lieutenant-General Mathews, which has been ſet forth in various ways. The manner in which theſe particulars were brought to light was this:—The death of the General being reported to the Keeladar, it was mentioned, on that occaſion, that a braſs baſon was found in his priſon, with ſome writing on it; which muſt have been done with a fork he had with him. This was brought to the Keeladar, and read and interpreted by an European who had engaged in the Sultan's ſervice. 1783.

The paymaſter tells us, that peace is broke off, and that the Commandants of horſe and infantry, contened in this vicinity, have received orders to recruit men with the utmoſt expedition.

The

1783. Sep. 9. The washerman says, that immediately on his delivering General Matthews's linen to the Circar, it was tore to pieces and thrown into the streets.

Arrived one regiment of regular black cavalry, consisting of five troops, fifty each. The horses given over to the Circar, and the troopers doing garrison duty.

18. The head Derroga of the slaves, who visits the Keeladar daily, is attended by nine of the European slave-boys who have been circumcised: each of them having a silver pearl in their right ear, this being a badge of slavery amongst the Mahometans.

19. The head Derroga appeared this evening on the terrace of Tippoo Saib's house, which has a flat roof with one turret on each corner, attended by five of the European slave-boys. On his perceiving us in the yard of our prison, he immediately called the unfortunate victims to the edge of the house, and particularly pointed us out to them.—

They

They were ſo very much affected that they burſt into tears, and retired. The Derroga again brought them, and ſpoke to them in a very ſerious manner: we were not near enough to hear the converſation. It was the horror that the boys felt at the thought of being for ever ſhut out from the ſociety of their countrymen, and the hope of returning to their country, that wrung their ſouls with tender anguiſh. The pain they felt was merely of this ſocial kind, for, as far as we could judge from appearances, or from concurring reports, they were not ſubjected to any ſpecies of toil or drudgery, or to ill uſage of any ſort. They were, on the contrary, well clothed and fed, and ſupplied with every accommodation that was either neceſſary or convenient. They were ſent to ſchool to be inſtructed in the Perſian language, in arithmetic, and algebra; and, in general, they were trained up in all the knowledge and accompliſhments of the country, being intended for the houſehold of the Sultan, and to be about his perſon. The officers, to whoſe care they were entruſted by the monarch, had orders to treat 1783.

1783. them kindly, and to tell them that, being weaned from their attachment to the countries beyond the great ocean, and initiated in the religion of the holy Prophet, they would become the Sons of the Sultan, who would not fail to cheriſh, to beſtow his confidence, and promote them in his ſervice according to their merit.

Nor were theſe fair promiſes and expreſſions of kindneſs on the part of the Sultan, altogether inſincere and affected. In India, where the human character poſſeſſes great ſenſibility of temper, ideas of adoption are quite familiar among the people: and the young ones that are adopted, dependent on the bounty, and obedient to the nod of the adopting parents, are embraced with all that affection which is uſually ſhewn to real children. It was in this ſpirit that Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, having reduced Judæa and carried the people captive into his own dominions, "Spoke unto Aſphenaz the maſter of his "eunuchs, that he ſhould bring *certain* "of the children of Iſrael and of the kings "ſeed,

"ſeed, and of the princes children in whom 1783.
"was no blemiſh, but well favoured, and
"ſkilful in all wiſdom, and cunning in
"knowledge, and underſtanding ſcience,
"and ſuch as had ability in them to ſtand
"in the King's palace, and whom they
"might teach the learning and the tongue
"of the Chaldeans. And the King ap-
"pointed them a daily proviſion of the
"King's meat, and of the wine which he
"drank: ſo nouriſhing them three years,
"that at the end thereof they might ſtand
"before the King.—Among theſe were of
"the children of Judah, Daniel, Hananiah,
"Miſhael, and Azariah; unto whom the
"prince of the eunuchs gave names: for
"he gave unto Daniel the name of Belte-
"ſhazzar; and to Hananiah, of Shadrach;
"and to Miſhael, of Meſhech; and to
"Azariah, of Abed-nego *."

As a reſemblance may thus be traced between the ſituation of the ſons of Judah under Nebuchadnezzar, and thoſe of Great

* Daniel I. 3—7.

1783. Britain under the Indian Monarch, ſo alſo, we diſcern an affinity between the feelings and emotions to which thoſe ſituations unfortunately gave birth.—The tears and other ſigns of melancholy which were manifeſted to our view by the European ſlave-boys in the midſt of eaſe and plenty, in the palace of a King! recalled to our thoughts how natural it was for the captive Jews of old, "To hang their harps on the willows, "to ſit down by the rivers of Babylon, "and to weep when they remembered, "Zion *."

Sep. 23. The paymaſter aſſures us that peace is certainly made.

24. Saw ſome of the European ſlave-boys on Tippoo Saib's houſe: they paid us the compliment of the ſalam, made many melancholy ſignals with their hands, ſhed a flood of tears, and retired.

27. The annual Gentoo feaſt commenced this evening, which was continued, according to

* Pſalm cxxxvii.

cuſtom,

cuſtom, for nine days. The King of Myſore 1783.
made his appearance in a veranda, in front of his palace, about ſeven o'clock.

This young prince, in whoſe name the family of Hyder-Ally, who aſſume only the title of regent, carry on the adminiſtration of government, is allowed, for himſelf and his family, an annual penſion of one lack of rupees. He is treated with all thoſe marks of homage that are paid to crowned heads. In his name proclamation is made of war and of peace, and the trophies of victory are laid at his feet. Like kings, too, he has his guards: but theſe are appointed and commanded by the uſurper of his throne, whoſe authority and ſafety depend upon the prince's confinement. Yet ſuch is the reverence that is paid by the people of Myſore to the blood of their antient Kings, and ſo formidable are they rendered even in their preſent ſtate of ſubjection to the moſt vigorous character as well as powerful Prince in the peninſula of Hindoſtan, by their numbers, and the extent of their cities, eſpecially of Seringapatam,

1783. the capital, which would faciliate their intercourſe and co-operation, if any common principle or cauſe ſhould ſpread the flames of diſcontent and inſurrection, that it is thought expedient by the preſent government, not to cut off the hereditary prince of Myſore, according to the uſual policy of deſpots, but to adorn him with the pageantry of a crown, to furniſh him with all that is neceſſary to a life of ſenſual pleaſure, to immerſe him in voluptuouſneſs, to unnerve his mind, and at ſtated times to preſent him, a royal puppet, to the view and acclamations of his people.

The ſpacious palace in which the young King of Myſore reſides, ſtands in a large ſquare, in the very centre of Seringapatam, in an angle of which our priſon was alſo ſituated. Hence we had an opportunity of enjoying the ſight of this annual feſtival, in which we were indulged during the whole time that it laſted. The prince, who is quite black, but exceedingly comely, appeared, as already mentioned, in a royal veranda or open gallery in front of his palace.

The

The curtains with which the gallery was hung being drawn up, diſcovered the King ſeated on a throne, with numerous attendants on each hand; ſome of whom fanned him, others ſcattered perfumes on his long black hair, and on his cloaths, and others preſented his Hooker, repleniſhed from time to time with betel, and other narcotics.—The veranda was decorated with the fineſt hangings, and reſplendent with precious ſtones, among which a diamond of immenſe ſize and value, ſhone with diſtinguiſhed luſtre. On a ſtage extended in the open ſquare, along the front of the palace, muſicians, balladieres, and a ſpecies of gladiators, entertained the King with his train in the gallery, and the multitude that filled the ſquare, with muſic, dancing, tumbling, wreſtling, mock-engagements, and other pantomimical diverſions. The ladies of his Majeſty's haram, as well as the European priſoners, were, on this occaſion, indulged with greater freedom than uſual, being allowed to enjoy the ſpectacle, through lettice windows, as well as the other ſubjects of Myſore. They were not black, but 1783.

1783. fair, and exceedingly handſome. Their number ſeemed to be from forty to fifty. —The girls of Hyder's Seraglio, who were maintained by Tippoo, in their uſual reſidence, after his death, amounted to the number of five hundred *.

The King having ſat motionleſs in great ſtate for ſeveral hours, roſe up, when he was about to retire, and advancing to the edge of the gallery ſhowed himſelf to the people, who honoured him with marks of the moſt profound and even ſuperſtitious veneration. The curtains then dropt, and his Majeſty retired to the inner parts of the palace. It is only on occaſion of this anniverſary that the King of Myſore is viſible to his nominal ſubjects.

Sep. 28. Saw forty of the European ſlaves at drill, under the charge of a black Commandant; very dirty and dejected.

A tom-tom went about this evening, forbidding any of the inhabitants to appear

* See Appendix, A.

in

in the ſtreets after nine o'clock at night, on pain of loſing their noſes and ears. 1783.

Orders for a morning and evening gun to be fired in all Tippoo's garriſons.

The two men who were taken at Errode in 1768, Spencer and Wilton, paſſed our priſon this morning, attended by a ſentry. They were very indifferently dreſſed. Oct. 1.

The Verduvalla of the guard informs us, that a Bramin of Tippoo's is gone to Madras concerning peace, and that two companies of Sepoys, of his, were in Mangalore, and two of ours in his camp. The Verduvalla thinks matters will be accommodated, as his maſter's affairs wear but a gloomy aſpect, and that he has no confidence in his head men.

Several of our ſhips arrived at Mangalore with troops, and news that peace was broken off.

Three

1783. Three of the men concerned in the late conſpiracy, without their noſes and ears, and riding on jack-aſſes, were hanged this morning.

Oct. 3. The waſherman gives us the melancholy news of Rumley, Frazer, and Sampſon, being poiſoned at Myſore.

4. Shiek Ruſtan, Havaldar, who at one period commanded the guard of our priſon, and one in whom we have great confidence, tells us that Rumley, Frazer, and Sampſon, are all poiſoned; and recommends to us to be particularly circumſpect in our behaviour, or that we may meet with the ſame fate.

5. Comrah, Sepoy, a Tanjore man, formerly on our guard, arrived this morning from Kavel Drook, and acquaints us that all the officers confined there have been poiſoned, by expreſs orders from Tippoo Saib. He believes there were eighteen or twenty of them.

Our

Our worthy friend the paymaſter ſays, that peace is on the eve of being concluded. 1783. Oct. 8.

Viſited by the Myar; he particularly enquired for our black Commandant's name, as alſo the officer's name who commanded the detachment in the Tanjore country, taken by Tippoo the 18th of February, 1782. 11.

Received a letter by the waſherman from Colonel Braithwaite, telling us that the waſherman had kept twelve of the fanams which we ſent for the uſe of poor Captain Leech; as alſo of the death of Rumley, Frazer, and Sampſon: and that many of General Mathews's officers, confined at Kaval Drook, were dead, and the reſt dying. 12.

The waſherman, who is our conſtant toppall, or poſt, was a Havaldar in Captain Nixon's battalion, and taken priſoner the 10th of September, 1780, and took ſervice in the ſtyle of a waſherman (the men waſh and iron clothes): of courſe we had every reaſon to ſuppoſe he would be aſſiſting; but, on the contrary, he has taken every opportunity

1783. opportunity to pilfer us, although we have made him frequent preſents, and promiſed him, on our enlargement, a Jemmidar's commiſſion with a ſum of money, provided he would not embezzle thoſe fanams which we, with the utmoſt difficulty, raiſed for thoſe in extreme diſtreſs.

Oct. 12. Colonel Braithwaite applied to the Keeladar for a cot to ſleep on, but was refuſed.

The French have paſſed this place on their way to Pondicherry, in conſequence, as we are informed, of a peace in Europe.

13. Lieutenant Butler, at the point of death, is allowed, after many applications, to have his irons taken off; and ſeveral other gentlemen are dangerouſly ill.

21. Sid Abram, our black Commandant, who had been bred up in our ſervice, was this morning ordered to the kutcheree, and there told by the Keeladar, that it was Tippoo Saib's orders, that he ſhould enter into his ſervice; as alſo to give information where his

his wife and family were, in order that they might be ſent for. The Keeladar adviſed him to take ſervice without any heſitation, and obſerved, if he did not, that God only knew what would be the conſequence. The Commandant was remanded back to our priſon, and allowed to reflect on the buſineſs. 1783.

We have made up four ſhirts and four trowſers for Captain Leech, and have ſent them by the waſherman, together with twenty-four fanams. The fanams are put, or worked, into the buttons of the ſhirt, which we have contrived to deceive the waſherman. Oct. 22.

Seven European artificers, arrived here, are forced into Tippoo's ſervice. They were ſelected from thoſe men taken at Bedanore or Nagram. 24.

Mirtozee, the commanding officer of the guard placed over our priſon, who, by the humanity of his behaviour, had acquired our eſteem, affection, and even confidence, 27.

corro-

1783. corroborates the melancholy tidings we had received of General Matthews's officers having, all of them, been carried off by poiſon at Kavel Drook, by the expreſs orders of the Sultan; which, he ſaid, was owing to the garriſon of Ananpore being all of them put to the ſword by one of our European officers. He warned us of a ſearch that was ſoon to be made in our priſon, for what we called contraband goods, ſuch as razors, ſciſſars, knives, and other offenſive weapons; and papers, pens, and ink; the means of correſpondence and diſcovery.

The commanding officer, to whom the inhuman taſk of poiſoning our men at Kavel Drook was committed, having been often preſent with them, and of courſe been moved with compaſſion, ſucceſsfully exerted his influence to be removed from that ſtation. The officer who had the charge of our ſoldiers priſon, at Seringapatam, was ſent for to Myſore, and appointed in his ſtead, with an expreſs charge to carry the orders and directions, that had been given for poiſoning our men, into immediate execution. This being

being done, the officer returned to his charge 1783.
of our ſoldiers priſon at Seringapatam, which he occaſionally viſited as uſual. Certain of our men, who had heard ſome ſurmiſes of the horrid purpoſe for which he had been abſent, and who were moved with the livelieſt inquietude and apprehenſions, ventured to put the queſtion to him, Why they had ſo long been deprived of the honour of his viſits? He made not the leaſt ſcruple to tell them the ſhocking buſineſs in which he had been employed, apologizing, at the ſame time, for his conduct, by obſerving, that if he had not obeyed orders, he would himſelf have been put to death.

Colonel Braithwaite has received a cot and Oct.
ſome Margoza bark, from the Keeladar; 29.
and was at the ſame time deſired to apply for any thing he wanted. The Colonel requeſted he might be removed to us, or ſee the French Doctor, as alſo to ſit on the outſide of the priſon door, during the time his ſervants were dreſſing his victuals. The Keeladar to theſe demands gave an evaſive anſwer.

Received

1783. Oct. 30. Received the following from Colonel Braithwaite.

"Colonel Braithwaite preſents his compliments to the Gentlemen, has received four ſhirts, four drawers, for Captain Leech, but no *pills*, meaning fanams*, are to be found. He begs to know how they were ſent. The Colonel takes the liberty to ſend them a few lines, by way of epitaph, on his late friend Sampſon, which he hopes his friends will wear in their hearts, as his deſtiny denies him a tomb-ſtone. It is the only tribute the Colonel can now pay to the memory of an officer, whom he brought up and loved with parental affection. Should he ſurvive his captivity, he will demand his bones, and thoſe of the other gentlemen, who have died here, and carry them to Madras for interment."

* The fanams were put in the buttons, the waſherman at this time had not an opportunity of delivering them.

SAMPSON

SAMPSON here reſts his head on hoſtile earth; 1783.
A youth to fortune, not to fame, unknown:
The former frowned even at his birth,
The latter ſurely mark'd him for her own.
How great his bravery, let beholders tell:
Much did he do, and to the laſt did try.
Active, amidſt out-numb'ring foes he fell—
Diſabled—too luckleſs! then to die
A wounded captive in barbarians chains!
Uncommon rigour mark'd his cruel fate;
A tyrant's caution caus'd his lateſt pains:
At length he died, a long, long year too late.
Lay light upon him earth; and may his God
With mercy meet him, and for ay reward,
A youth, who in the walk of honour trod;
Yet ſuffer'd here, alas! a lot too hard.

Serjeant Higgins (who voluntarily took ſervice) with two other European Muſſulmen, have made off to Mangalore from Nagram; but one of the three was unfortunately detected. Nov. 1.

The European Muſſulman taken in endeavouring to make his eſcape, was ſhot in Tippoo's camp, and ſix more of the European Muſſulmen, who were alſo in his camp, are ordered to Shittle Drook. 2.

1783. Nov. 3. The Europeans given up by the French were at drill this morning, and attended by four Havaldars.

All the Europeans who have been made Muſſulmen are confined in a large ſquare, and no one is permitted to go out without a ſentry.

Our allowance of one fanam per day (or eleven dubs) is reduced to nine dubs and two caſh, a loſs of ſix caſh each per day; which affects us in the moſt ſerious manner. We ſhall be puzzled how to exiſt. Mr. Skardon has received an addition of three caſh per day.

4. The European Muſſulmen, and black ſlaves, are given in charge of the black officers of cavalry, whom they are to inſtruct in the infantry duty; a moſt melancholy ſight to us. All this is owing to Monſieur Suffrein.

The

The Inchivalla, who was the ring-leader in the conſpiracy, ſtill remains in heavy irons, and on low diet. 1783

About ten this morning, fifty of the European Muſſulmen, with firelocks, and a body of native troops, eſcorted the Keeladar to a moſque, one mile weſt of the fort. They were commanded by a black officer, who frequently, in our hearing, called out to them, as they were paſſing our priſon, *Chillow Feringee Banjoot* *; with other expreſſions of inſolence and contempt. Nov. 8.

The paymaſter informs us, that Mangalore is given up in conſequence of peace; that Tippoo is to be here in eight days; and that an officer of rank is on his way from Madras, in order to receive the priſoners. The paymaſter has aſſured us in the ſtrongeſt manner, that the above information is undoubted, and requeſts that we would, on our enlargement, make him a ſmall ſalam, which he intends to appropriate to his 9.

* Go on, ye white ſlaves.

1783. daughter's marriage.* This good man is deſerving of every thing we can do for him, as

* In Hindoſtan, the expence of clothes is almoſt nothing; and that of food, firing, and lodging, to the native, very trifling. The Hindoos are not addicted to any expenſive vices, their paſſions and deſires being gentle and moderate. Yet they are frugal and induſtrious, and as eager to amaſs riches as any of the natives of Europe. A Jew, a Dutchman, or a Scotch pedlar, is not more attentive to profit and loſs. What is the reaſon of this? They are lovers of ſplendour and magnificence in every thing, but particularly in what relates to their women. It is in their harams, but eſpecially on occaſion of their marriages, that they pour forth the collected treaſures of many induſtrious years. It may alſo be proper to obſerve, here, that the good man, who had expreſſed a concern for the due celebration of his daughter's marriage, had in his eye, and even knew for certain, the family and the youth to whom ſhe was to be married.

Marriages are contracted by boys and girls, and conſummated as ſoon as they arrive at puberty; that is, when the men are from twelve to thirteen years of age, and the women nine or ten. The marriage ceremony is performed three times; once when the couple are mere infants; a ſecond time, when the gentleman may be about eight or nine years old, and the lady five or ſix; and the third and laſt time, at the age I have already ſpecified. Between the firſt and ſecond marriage ceremonies, the young couple are allowed to ſee one another: they run about and play together as other children do; and knowing they are deſtined for each other, commonly

as he has on every occaſion ſhewn huma- 1783.
nity and attention towards us.

The paymaſter's news corroborated from all quarters.

Six o'clock, P. M. departed this life Lieutenant Butler. This unfortunate man was ſick for near ſix months, and although the two Myars ſaw his wretched ſituation,

monly conceive, even at that early period, a mutual affection. But after the ſecond time of marriage, they are ſeparated from each other; the bride, eſpecially if ſhe be a perſon of condition, being ſhut up in the women's apartment until the happy day of the third and laſt ceremony, when the prieſt ſprinkles on the bride and bridegroom a bundance of rice, as an emblem of fruitfulneſs.

Theſe early contracts are undoubtly well calculated to inſpire the parties with a mutual and laſting affection. The earlieſt part of life is in every country the happieſt; and every object is pleaſing that recals to the imagination that bleſſed period. The ductile minds of the infant lovers are eaſily twined into one; and the happieſt time of their life is aſſociated with the ſweet remembrance of their early connection. It is not ſo with your brides and bridegrooms of thirty, forty, and fifty: they have had previous attachments; the beſt part of life is paſt before their union, perhaps before they ever ſaw each other.

1783. and repeated applications were made to the Keeladar for medicines, and a little Pia arrack, yet the cruel barbarian gave no kind of aſſiſtance, but allowed him to linger out a life of miſery and wretchedneſs.

The waſherman having made a demand of eight dubs for bleaching the ſhirts and drawers ſent to Captain Leech, we have, in conſequence of his application, raiſed that ſum by a ſubſcription of one caſh each.

Two diviſions of the European Muſſulmen were at drill this morning, each diviſion commanded by a black officer.

Nov. 9. The funeral ſervice was this morning read over the late Lieutenant Butler, who was carried out as decently as the priſon would admit of.

The Keeladar ſent for the effects of the late Lieutenant Butler, conſiſting of a few old rags. The Verduvalla took as much care in examining them, as if they had been of the utmoſt conſequence.

Preparations

Preparations making, ſuch as white- 1783.
waſhing the houſes, cleaning the ſtreets, Nov.
&c. in order to receive Tippoo Sultan Ba- 10.
hadar.

An officer of rank expected here to-mor- 11
row, to receive the priſoners: a Choultry and Pandall* fitted up for his reception, one mile north of the fort, at a village called Soomer Pettah.

The European Muſſulmen were at drill 12
this morning, and mixed in the ranks with the black ſlaves. They and the black ſlaves have had their right ears bored, in order to wear the Mahomedan badge of ſlavery, which is a ſilver pearl.

Colonel Braithwaite paſſed our priſon on 15.
his return from the Keeladar. He was well dreſſed, and under charge of one Havaldar and twelve Sepoys, with fixed bayonets.— Several of us were ſo rejoiced at ſeeing him,

* A kind of portico for making the Choultry cooler, formed by wooden poles, and the leaves and branches of trees.

1783. that they forgot their ſituation, and called out to him, by name, through holes they had bored through the wall of the priſon. The Colonel was aſtoniſhed, and ſome of the priſoners diſapproved of this conduct of their companions. But their emotions were ſo lively, that they could not be reſtrained.

Various and uncertain accounts of peace; one moment we are informed that peace is finally concluded; the next, there is fighting; and in this miſerable ſituation are we daily tortured with alternate hopes and fears, which produce a ſtate of anxious and painful ſuſpenſe.

The Corakees have defeated a party of Tippoo Saib's troops at Perripatam, nineteen miles weſt of this, and a reinforcement of Chaylahs and Colleries are ordered from hence to reinforce them.

Nov. 16. The reduction of our allowance of the ſix caſh has ſo materially affected our mode of living, that we are obliged now to breakfaſt on two caſh of conjee and two caſh

caſh of milk. Two dinners in the week of doll pepper-water, each dinner nine caſh; one ditto of cutcheree, twelve caſh, two mutton curreys, and two ſoup dinners. 1783.

Forty Europeans and two battalions of black ſlaves with firelocks (no bayonets) marched out of the fort at two o'clock in the afternoon, in order to be reviewed by the Keeladar; the European ſlaves were divided in the ranks with the Chaylahs, very dirty, and but indifferently dreſſed. Some had hankerchiefs on their heads, others turbans, and from their mid-thigh downwards they were entirely naked. Surely no ſituation on earth is equal to theirs: however we flatter ourſelves that whenever we meet with that happy hour of liberty, and their caſe is made known, every ſtep will be taken in order to recover them from ſlavery and Mahomedaniſm. The Europeans and black ſlaves have all a ſilver pearl in their right ear. Nov 17.

The Keeladar with the ſlaves returned at eleven this night.

Colonel

1783. Nov. 18. Colonel Braithwaite informs us by letter, that he has only received twenty fanams from the waſherman on account of Captain Leech. The waſherman has taken the remainder: this villain's cunning outreaches all our ſchemes. The Colonel and Enſign Holmes's allowance reduced to nine dubs and two caſh each per day, and Captain Leech and the ſerjeant are raiſed to ten caſh each. The Colonel daily ſends Captain Leech a ſix caſh breakfaſt.

Five Europeans, hand-cuffed, arrived priſoners from the Durma country.

19. Received the following from Colonel Braithwaite.

"When I got near the Keeladar's houſe, "a man came out in a great hurry and "ſeeming agitation, to ſay it was a miſtake, "and ordered me back. In repaſſing your "priſon-houſe, I heard you ſay, by G—d "there's Colonel Braithwaite: upon which "I anſwered in ſome ſuch exclamation. I "had a very pleaſant walk, and ſaw much

"of

" of the city, which is the fineſt I have 1783.
" ſeen in India. Soon after I got back to
" my dungeon, two or three perſons came
" from the cutchery, to tell me, whatever
" clothes or money I wanted, to aſk and I
" ſhould have. I ſaid, whatever the Na-
" bob allowed me I would receive; if ten
" pagodas a-day I would ſpend them; if
" ten caſh I would live upon it. I would
" aſk for no money; clothes I ſhould be
" glad of. Three pieces of tolerable cloth
" for ſhirting has been ſent me; they ſay a
" taylor is to come to-day. This change
" in regard to me looks well. Two preſſed
" taylors are come; they pretend they can-
" not do my work; but I believe the chau-
" buck will teach them. I have ſeriouſly
" declared I will not pay them."

Our good friend Mirto Jee ſays, that Nov.
peace is certainly broken off. 20.

The Commandant aſked the Verduvalla for news. He gave him for anſwer, that the news was very cold.

Captain

1783. Captain Judſon has received thirteen pagodas by the hands of an old woman, come to Seringapatam in ſearch of her ſon, a Sepoy in our ſervice, which was ſent with a letter by Mrs. Judſon, his wife, from Trichinopoly. The old woman, ever ſince the fatal battle near Conjeveram, had wandered in a continued ſtate of pilgrimage, not being able to reſt long in one place, under the anxious and tender concern that inwardly preyed on her maternal breaſt. After viſiting every place that report had ſuggeſted as the probable ſcene of her ſon's confinement, if in life, ſhe at laſt made her way to Seringapatam, where ſhe found him; and we all of us participated in her joy. The woman faithfully delivered the money which Mrs. Judſon had committed to her care, to our ſervants, whom ſhe found at the well, where they attended daily to fetch water, and which had become a kind of poſt-office. Mrs. Judſon, we were ſometimes inclined to think, muſt have received by ſome means or other a deſcription of the well. But if this had been ſo, how could we account for the commanding officer at Trichinopoly's

not

not taking the ſame opportunity of correſpendence that was embraced by Mrs. Judſon? The attention of government, indeed, could not well be expected to equal the cares of maternal and conjugal affection. 1783.

This is the only letter or money received in Hyder's country from our friends.

Captain Judſon receives through the old woman a letter from Mrs. Judſon, dated the 14th of laſt month, in anſwer to one he wrote in February laſt, acquainting him that he might expect to be ſupplied from time to time with money, and that there was a talk of peace. Nov. 21.

The guard that was ſtationed over the European officers, priſoners at Kaval Drook, returned here three days ago, and gave us the melancholy account of all General Matthews's officers being poiſoned. 27.

A Circar Verduvalla with armourers, this morning, particularly examined our irons. The Verduvalla corroborated the account we had received of the dreadful cataſtrophe

1783. cataſtrophe of the officers at Kaval Drook; as alſo of Rumley, Frazer, and Sampſon, at Myſore; and ſaid, that he made no doubt but that the Nabob would poiſon all the Engliſh priſoners

Several thouſands of troops, and moſt of them Carnatic people, are drilling here, for the cavalry, artillery, and infantry. Tippoo copies our mode of diſcipline in every reſpect.

Dec. 1. The nine ſlave-boys, who attend the Derroga, are intended for the Nabob's family.

4. Arrived priſoners, twenty Europeans, and two European women, chained two and two.

5. Arrived priſoners, twelve Europeans, chained two and two, they were ſhipwrecked on the Malabar coaſt.

10. The Subadar who impeached the conſpirators, is made a Commandant of Colleries,

ries, and has received many other favours from the Nabob: we have part of his battalion over us, and he frequently viſits the priſon, and ſeems very anxious to enter into a converſation; however, as he has been particularly pointed out to us by ſome of our friends, we act with caution. 1783.

Colonel Braithwaite acquaints us, that he has repeatedly applied to the Keeladar for a greater allowance, and for taylors, but without ſucceſs.

A European officer, who was taken priſoner on this coaſt about two months after the fall of Nagram, and ſent here, is circumciſed and appointed Commandant to a battalion of Chaylahs: we have not been able as yet to learn any thing farther concerning this unfortunate man, Dec. 12.

This evening, the whole of the European Muſſulmen were marched to Myſore. Seven miles ſouth. 19.

Received

1783. Dec. 21. Received from the Keeladar two Banyans two ſhort drawers, and a ſheet; they were made of the coarſeſt dungeree, and the ſame quality as delivered out to the black ſlaves, ſo very unfit for our purpoſe, that we begged of the Verduvalla to return them, and endeavour to procure us a piece of cloth each in their ſtead: the cloth to be about four or five fanams per piece. On the Verduvalla's reporting this to the Keeladar, he replied, Very well, that we might wait a few days. Strange are the conjectures which are formed concerning this preſent, as it is the only inſtance of generoſity we have met with from that quarter, during our impriſonment: it has made a number of gentlemen very melancholy—apprehenſive of force to take ſervice. Not like peace.

22. Many of our guards aſſure us that we are all to be circumciſed, and taken into the Nabob's ſervice; and that the dungeree we received yeſterday was given in conſequence of that reſolution.

Captain Judſon has ſent two pagodas to Colonel Braithwaite.

Sent

Sent by the waſherman Captain Leech's ſupply, thirty-one fanams. A current report of peace, and that our ambaſſadors from Madras are only a few days march from this. 1783.

Received a letter from Colonel Braithwaite, acquainting us that he has only received twenty-four fanams for Captain Leech.

Reports of our ambaſſadors being at Malvaree, twelve coſs N. E. of this place; that they have applied to the Keeladar to ſend us money and clothes; but that the Keeladar would not comply with their requeſt, as he obſerved that he had no *hookum*, or order, from the Nabob. Dec. 29.

Three Europeans, who were taken at, or near, Calicut about two months ago, and ſent here, are forced into the barbarian's ſervice as ſtone-cutters.

The two men, Spencer and Wilton, who were taken at Errode, paſſed our priſon. 30.

1783. Dec. 31. The Verduvalla, by an order from the Keeladar, told Sid Abram that he muſt conſent to enter into the Nabob's ſervice, and give an account where his wife and family were, that they might be ſent for. The Commandant replied, that he had, from his boyiſh days, been brought up amongſt the Engliſh, had met with every attention and encouragement that a ſoldier merited, and that he would on no account give information where his wife and family were, nor would he conſent to enter into the Nabob's ſervice.

A meſſage, or ſalam, from Meer Nazer Ally, formerly an officer in our ſervice, but who had fallen priſoner and taken ſervice, to Sid Abram, that peace was certainly concluded, and applauding him for his ſteady conduct in refuſing to take ſervice. Meer Nazer Ally was a Subadar in Captain Mac-Aliſter's regiment of cavalry, and taken priſoner with Lieutenant Crewitzer; he now commands a regiment of cavalry, and is doing duty here.

The

Our guards doubled and the centinels particularly vigilant. A report prevails that we are all to be put to death. 1784. Jan. 13.

The two troopers who came on our guard at the time of the conſpiracy, were this morning relieved. 14.

The whole of us turned out in order to be muſtered by a Subadar ſent by the Keeladar.

Abdull Ruſſel, Commandant to Captain Alcock's battalion, and taken priſoner with Colonel Braithwaite, was ſent to Arneé and thrown into heavy irons, on three caſh per day, and one ſear of raggee, becauſe he would not enter into the barbarian's ſervice: many others, for the ſame reaſon, were treated in the ſame manner, until they conſented to take ſervice, and ſend for their families. 22.

A European boy about twelve years of age informed our ſervants at the well this evening, that he belonged to his Majeſty's thirty-ſecond or forty-ſecond regiment, that 24.

1784. he was taken priſoner at Nagram, and ſince circumciſed. His name is Lindſey.

Jan. 27. The Inchivalla was this morning publickly flogged, near our priſon, and his back rubbed with chilleys, or cayenne pepper.

Arrived from Mangalore, thirty elephants with their howders.

29. The nine circumciſed European boys ſtill remain under the charge of the Derroga; two of them were this morning on the terrace of Tippoo Saib's houſe: they made ſignals that the Nabob would be here in fifteen days, and that we ſhould then be releaſed. We were greatly affected by their repeated melancholy ſigns of their ſituation: on their retiring they ſhed a flood of tears, and took off their turbans.

An increaſe of our allowance of one caſh per day, owing to the exchange of the fanam.

Arrived

Arrived from Mangalore eight elephants, with their howdars; a ſpecies of frame fixed to the elephant for ſitting on—a little tent with curtains. 1784. Feb. 1.

The Europeans who were ſhipwrecked, and arrived here in December, are chained two and two, with the daily allowance of one ſear of rice and two pice each. 2.

At four this evening five of the European boys under the charge of the Derroga were on the terrace of Tippoo's houſe, and made many tokens of their wretched ſituation. Feb. 4.

The whole of us turned out, in order to be muſtered by the Myar and a Bramin, as alſo our ſervants.

Viſited by the Myar and a Bramin, who took our names, together with thoſe of our ſervants. Many gentlemen alarmed on this occaſion.

Spencer and Wilton paſſed our priſon this

1784. morning. The European Muſſulmen ſtill remain at Myſore.

We have diſpatched a letter by the waſherman to the unfortunate men who arrived here a few days ago, requeſting to know in what manner they fell into the enemy's hands, and offering our aſſiſtance in money, to the amount of fifty fanams.

Received the following from one of them, Mr. Lilly.

" I HAVE been in priſon going on ſeven " months. We were brought up here du- " ring the ceſſation of arms in irons, upon " one pice and one ſear of rice per day; " upon our arrival here they gave us two " pice per day, and put all in irons, only " two men who were ill, and they excuſed " me. There is no officer here, only one " ſurgeon, a foreigner, whoſe name is King, " and one who follows the civil line; and " I was taken as I came to buy a ſhip at " Mangalore. There are fourteen Euro- " pean ſoldiers, beſides about thirty Sepoys,

" that

"that were caſt away in a gale of wind, 1784.
"who were taken as priſoners.

"LILLY."

Mr. Lilly's letter not proving ſatisfactory, we have in conſequence forwarded another.

Fourteen Subadars, or Captains, and a number of Sepoys, have been carrying mud for many months paſt, in order to force them to take ſervice. Feb. 13.

A European boy informed our ſervants at the well this evening, that he, with nine more, were taken priſoners at Nagram; that they were drummers and fifers of his Majeſty's 101ſt and 102d regiments; that they had been circumciſed; and were at preſent under the charge of the head Derroga, Haſſin Ally Cawn. The boy earneſtly requeſted of the ſervants, that they would inform us that they were uſed barbarouſly; and hoped that, upon our enlargement, we would take an active part in. 14.

1784. repreſenting to the government of Madras their wretched ſituation.

Feb. 15. Our ſervants again ſaw the European boy at the well, and aſſured him, by our deſire, that every exertion in our power ſhould be made on our enlargement; and requeſted an account of himſelf and comrades in writing. He replied, none of them could write.

18. We are informed that the name of Tippoo's eldeſt ſon is Abdull Ally Bahadar.

19. Sixty-ſeven circumciſed Europeans are at Myſore. Meſſrs. Speediman, Rutlidge, Serjeant-major Groves, with ſeveral others, ſtill remain at Gunjum Pettah.

Received the following from Mr. Lilly.

" Gentlemen,

" The ceſſation of arms took place with " Tippoo Saib the 2d of Auguſt for four " months. We were ſent up here before " the

" the expiration of it. I cannot tell how 1784.
" they managed the other part of the nego-
" tiation. The negotiators for peace were
" not arrived in camp when we came away;
" but it is certain they arrived here the 25th
" December; they expected them in camp
" when we came away. Tippoo carried
" his guns to the brink of the ditch; he
" attempted ſtorming twice, and was re-
" pulſed with great loſs; they were ſo
" cloſe in ſome places, that our people
" threw fourteen-inch ſhells over the
" breaſt-work out of their hands upon the
" French. The ſea don't waſh the walls
" of Mangalore. Two thouſand Europeans
" have arrived from Europe laſt year. Ge-
" neral Stewart commands at Madras. The
" firſt battalion of Sepoys was taken at Na-
" gram, but Captain Bowles went up to
" Bombay before they were taken. I am
" exceedingly obliged to you for your kind
" offer. I am not in want of caſh at pre-
" ſent; if I ſhould, I'll make bold to trou-
" ble you; but we are all in expectation
" of being releaſed in a few days, as we
" have been muſtered twice, and our names

" taken

1784. "taken to ſend to Tippoo, in order for our "enlargement.

"Mr. King thanks you for your kind "offer; he is not in much want of caſh as "yet; he has not a grain of Tartar Eme-"tic, but can ſend you ſome Ipecacuana, "with ſome Bark, if you ſhould want it."

14th February.

A ſubſcription of twenty-eight fanams, in order to requite the waſherman for the letters carried to and from Mr. Lilly.

Feb. 20. Sent Captain Leech a ſupply of eighteen fanams.

The ſubſcriptions of late have come ſo heavy on us, that we are obliged to make four dinners in the week of rice and ghee, each dinner ſeven caſh.

21. Two Sepoys who are at preſent attached to our guard, have given us the melancholy accounts of our brother-ſufferers at Kaval Drook. They ſay that the Keeladar of Ka-

val

val Drook received orders from the Bahadar 1784.
to diſpatch the whole of them with poiſon; that the Keeladar made no ſecret, but explained his orders, and obſerved, that unleſs they were inſtantly put in execution, his own life would pay for his diſobedience. The firſt he called poſitively refuſed to taſte the poiſon. The Keeladar inſtantly ordered ſeveral Coffres to ſeize and tie him up to a tamarind tree. After being moſt ſeverely flogged, he at laſt conſented to drink the finiſhing draught. Many others were flogged and inhumanly treated, on account of their oppoſition. The Sepoys obſerved, that the ſcenes of diſtreſs, after the poiſon began to operate, were beyond deſcription; ſome being perfectly inſenſible, others thrown into violent convulſions, and others employing the few moments they had to live in committing themſelves to God, and in embracing and taking a laſt farewell of their companions and friends. Immediately after the whole were diſpatched, the armourers knocked off their irons, and their bodies were then thrown into a wood as a prey for tygers.

Wrote

1784. Feb. 27. Wrote to Mr. Lilly, requeſting he would be very circumſpect in writing, as a detection might prove fatal to us all.

29. Report of Tippoo's having got poſſeſſion of Mangalore by ſtratagem: this has damped our proſpects, and diffuſed gloomy ideas in priſon.

Received ſome medicine from Mr. Lilly, brought by the waſherman, for which we gave him two fanams.

March 1. The whole of us ordered to fall in, in order to be muſtered by a Myar and a Bramin: they ſay that peace is broken off, and that we are to be ſent to Kaval Drook.

2. In conſequence of yeſterday's information relative to our being ſent to Kaval Drook, the whole of us have ſeriouſly and unanimouſly determined to avail ourſelves of the firſt opportunity to make our eſcape, by murdering the whole of our guards, and ſelling every drop of blood as dear as poſſible; being

being thoroughly convinced, that if we ſub- 1784.
mit tamely, we ſhall, on our arrival at Kaval Drook, be diſpatched in the ſame manner as General Mathews's officers.

One of the circumciſed European boys informed our ſervants at the well this morning, that peace is broken off.

Received the following letter from the ſoldiers priſon, written by a black man; the ſame who had been interpreter to the Keeladar of the above-mentioned particulars reſpecting the death of General Matthews. March 7.

" Since my arrival here, I have inſtructed " myſelf to learn Engliſh from a ſpelling- " book which I purchaſed from a European, " which is now entirely broke to pieces; I " therefore humbly beg the favour, if you " have any book of any ſort to ſpare, to ſend " me by the bearer, that will be a means of " my not loſing what little I have learned. I " muſt inform you, that my teacher, Serje- " ant Hillingſworth, departed this life about " twelve months ago. The Europeans ta- " ken with Colonel Baillie join with me in " their

1784. "their duty to you, and all their officers. "Serjeant Brazier ſends his duty to Cap- "tains Mentieth and Wragg, and to inform "them that there is himſelf and eleven pri- "vates remaining here: Serjeant Macor- "mick deceaſed the 29th of December, "1782. All the news we have is, that it "is a peace, and that ſome of our gentle- "men is with the Nabob, and expected "here daily. At about eight or nine "months ago, a poor diſtreſſed European "woman, with a fine boy, and big with "child, taken in Nagram, belonging to a "ſerjeant of grenadiers of the hundredth "regiment; ſince which ſhe has been de- "livered of a girl: her allowance is one "pice and one ſear and a half of rice per "day. About ſix months ago twenty-ſeven "Europeans of the different regiments were "taken on the Malabar coaſt, and ſent a- "mongſt us, which makes in all ſixty-two "Europeans: our allowance is two pice "and one ſear of rice per day.

"VANKATACHELLIEM."

The

The guards acquaint us, that ſeveral black priſoners have been taken out in the dead of the night, and murdered, and that they ſeriouſly felt for our ſituation. 1784.

In conſequence of the miſerable ſituation of the European woman and her two infants, we have raiſed with the utmoſt difficulty twenty gold fanams; and at the ſame time have aſſured her, that we will on every occaſion be aſſiſting.

At nine o'clock, P. M. Sid Abram, our black Commandant, was by an order from the Keeladar removed from our priſon.—This truly good man was exceedingly affected at his being ſeparated from us, and frequently requeſted, that, whenever we ſhould be enlarged, we would remember him to his wife and mother; as he never would conſent to enter into the barbarian's ſervice, which would of courſe prevent him from ever ſeeing his family. March 7.

Sid Abram, with twelve other black officers, taken priſoners ſince the commence- 9.

ment

1784. ment of the war, are all in irons, with the daily allowance of three caſh and one ſear of raggee.

One of our gentlemen alarmed us all exceedingly by a fit of inſanity, during which he raved on the ſubjects that moſt concerned us all, and that were uppermoſt in our minds. He had been afflicted with ſeveral fits before this time; but we always endeavoured to conceal his ſituation from the Havaldar of the guard, being apprehenſive that he would have him removed from our priſon to ſome place of confinement, which ſolitude, and perhaps other circumſtances, might render ſtill more diſmal. This day, however, he was extremely ill: and made repeated application to the Havaldar to have an interview with the Keeladar, to whom, he ſaid, he had ſomething to communicate of the laſt importance. This alarmed us exceedingly: for when we reflected on the conſtant fears of the barbarians, leſt we ſhould make our eſcape either by force or fraud, or find means of communicating ſome uſeful intelligence to our countrymen,

countrymen, and at the ſame time conſidered 1784.
that ſo many of our officers, ſoldiers, and Sepoys, had been ſlaughtered in cold blood by the ſword, or forced to die by poiſon; there was not a doubt that the diſcovery of our utenſils, our correſpondence with the other priſons, and ſome parts of our converſation, would be followed by certain and ſpeedy death. We judged it expedient, in the preſent extremity, however much againſt our inclinations, to acquaint the Havaldar that he was really inſane. This the Havaldar would not believe; but affirmed that we all of us told lies, as he concluded, he ſaid, from the circumſtance that the gentleman diſcourſed to him with perfect reaſon and propriety. The inſane perſon, unfortunately for us, ſpoke the Mahomedan language with great fluency; if he had not, we could have told our own ſtory.

We endeavoured to reaſon with the Havaldar, and mentioned many particulars in our own vindication, in vain. We then requeſted that our ſervants might be called, and examined whether they had not fre-

1784. quently perceived him in a ſtate of inſanity, before this time. They were accordingly called, and they confirmed every thing that we had ſaid. The Havaldar then ſaid, that he believed there was ſome truth in what we had aſſerted, but that he muſt make a report of what had happened. We entreated of him to make as favourable an one as poſſible, as we would be exceedingly happy, if our fellow-officer, though unhappily diſordered in his underſtanding, ſhould be removed from us.

The Havaldar requeſted, and inſiſted with him to declare what he had to ſay. But this he refuſed to do, again and again, ſaying that he would not communicate the important buſineſs to any other perſon than the Keeladar, and that he would be revenged on the whole of us, as we were a ſet of villains and raſcals, and that we had made many attempts to poiſon him. In fact, he had frequently entertained ideas of this kind, and would often attend and overlook the ſervants while they were employed in dreſſing the victuals. It was fortunate for

us,

us, and the circumſtance, beyond all doubt, 1784.
which, under Providence, ſaved our lives, that his madneſs turned upon poiſon, and not upon our having papers, journals, knives, ſciſſars, and other things concealed, and, above all, on our ſecret correſpondence with the other priſons.

Several gentlemen endeavoured to reaſon with this unhappy man, to no purpoſe.—In the courſe of the evening the Havaldar waited on the Keeladar to acquaint him that an Engliſh officer, in one of the priſons, wiſhed anxiouſly to ſee him, having ſomething to communicate to him of the greateſt conſequence. The Havalder was deſired to come again to the Keeladar next morning.

From the time that the inſane perſon applied to the Havaldar, we were buſily employed in burning papers, digging holes in the ground in which we might hide things, and in putting things under the tyles of the priſon, until we ſhould have an opportunity of burning them afterwards. During the

1784. courſe of the evening we burned upwards of one hundred ſheets of paper, which we had got in by ſtealth, in order to amuſe ourſelves by learning different languages *. The people who brought in theſe things for us, were equally alarmed with us, and dreaded the fatal conſequences of a diſcovery.

The inſane perſon, with a pair of irons of about eight pounds in weight, began to walk about in the priſon at five o'clock in the evening, and continued to walk, at a great pace, without ceaſing, till two o'clock in the morning, raving all the while, and vowing vengeance againſt all his fellow-priſoners. The ſtate of our minds, on that horrible night, is not to be deſcribed. It was propoſed at one time to put him inſtantly to death, and, by that ſacrifice, to

* In Hindoſtan the children of the common people are taught reading and arithmetic in the open air: and they learn to diſtinguiſh the letters and figures they uſe by forming them with their own hands, either in the ſand or on boards. Others form their figures, letters, words, and ſentences, on paper.

ſave

ſave the lives of the whole. But kind Pro- 1784.
vidence ſaved him from that fate, and us from that fatal deed.

At laſt the wiſhed-for morning came, and about eight o'clock the Havaldar was announced. Our emotions were now wrought up to the higheſt point of anxiety and ſuſpence. The Havaldar, coming forward into the priſon-yard, called out for the inſane gentleman. The queſtion on which our ſafety or our deſtruction now hung in ſuſpence, was, Is the inſane perſon to be carried before the Keeladar or no? Our joy was extreme when we heard the Havaldar tell him, that if he had any thing to ſay, the Keeladar had ordered that he ſhould mention it to him. Yet ſtill there was reaſon to apprehend that he might make ſuch diſcoveries as the Havaldar could not paſs over, though he was naturally humane, had taken a preſent, and was inclined to ſave us. We therefore, during the converſation which he held with the Havaldar, crowded around him, ſpoke in a threatening tone of voice, uſed menacing looks and

1784. geſtures, and did every thing to embarraſs him, and excite his madneſs. To the Havaldar, who repeatedly put the queſtion, What have you to diſcover? he conſtantly replied, that he would not reveal it but to the Havaldar, and poured forth at the ſame time indefinite reproaches of murderous intentions towards himſelf againſt his fellow-priſoners. The Havaldar then told him that he was a fool, and deſired that he would go about his buſineſs, meaning that he ſhould retire to his cell.

We then requeſted of the Havaldar, that when he ſhould be relieved, he would report to the commanding officer who ſhould ſucceed him, the inſanity of our fellow-priſoner. If we had uſed this precaution at firſt, we might have avoided this dreadful ſcene. But we had compaſſion on the infirmity of this poor man, which was brought on by long confinement, lowneſs of ſpirits, and the melancholy proſpect of death, or perpetual ſlavery.

We

We felt as much joy at being freed from 1784.
this dangerous embarraſſment, as if we had been ſet at entire liberty. The inſane perſon had in his poſſeſſion copies of many letters, with papers, knives, and other contraband things. Theſe we wiſhed above all things to get out of his hands. And, after this violent fit of inſanity, he fortunately recovered ſo far, in the courſe of a few days, as to be reaſoned into the propriety of giving up or deſtroying theſe ſuſpicious articles. He behaved pretty well during the remainder of our confinement. He is now on half-pay.

A current report that peace is broken off, and that our ambaſſadors have embarked for Tellicherry.

Raiſed by public ſubſcription twenty-eight fanams, which we have ſent by a truſty hand to our good friend Sid Abram.

Sid Abram acknowledges the receipt of the money, and is very thankful.

1784. For theſe four preceding nights, many black priſoners have been murdered, and a report at preſent prevails, that they intend viſiting our priſon for the ſame end,

We are informed that the draught which was adminiſtered to General Matthews's officers, to the number of twenty, was the milk of the cocoa-tree. We learned afterwards, from undoubted authority, that Lieutenant Mathews of the Bengal eſtabliſhment, brother to General Mathews, and Lieutenant Weldon of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, were, by orders of Tippoo, taken out of the fort at Bednore, at ten o'clock at night, carried to the Jungul, a place over-grown with long graſs and underwood, and there cut to pieces: of which the officers confined at Bednore received the moſt certain accounts the next morning, when the clothes of theſe unfortunate victims were brought to them for ſale. Directions had in fact been ſent by the Sultan to murder all the Engliſh officers in the different priſons in his dominions, who would not enter into his ſervice: but intelligence

ligence being received that the commiſſion- 1784.
ers for negotiating the treaty of peace had ſet out for Madras, theſe bloody orders were countermanded,

The following is a liſt of the officers who were poiſoned with General Mathews.

King's Officers.

Captain Dougald Campbell, of the 98th regiment.
Captain Alſton, of the 100th regiment.
Captain Fiſh, ditto.
Mr. Gifford, ſurgeon's aſſiſtant, ditto.

Company's Eſtabliſhment at Bombay.

Brigadier-General Mathews.
Lieutenant Young, Brigade-major.
Major Fewtrill.
Captain Clift.
Captain Gottick.
Lieutenant Barnwell.
Captain Jackſon, artillery.
Lieutenant Olivier, ditto.
Captain Richardſon, 3d battalion Sepoys.

Captain

1784. Captain Eames, 5th battalion Sepoys.
Captain Lendrum, 11th ditto.
Captain M'Culloch, 15th ditto.
Charles Stewart, Eſq; Commiſſary.
Charles Cheek, Eſq; deputy ditto.

From the ſoldiers priſon.

" On the 27th October the Keeladar ſent " for Vankatachelliem, our linguiſt, and told " him to acquaint us all that the Nabob " and Company had made peace, and that " we would ſoon be ſent to Madras. The " whole of us at that time were hand-cuf- " fed two and two together. Soon after the " Keeladar came into the priſon, and or- " dered the hand-cuffs to be taken off. We " were ſhut up together at that time about " twelve o'clock at night, and remained ſo " forty days. About four months ago in the " dead of night, we received the ſecond alarm " of that kind. We were hand-cuffed ſingly, " both hands, ſince which the Bramin has " been four different times to enquire for " mechanicks, taken all our names down, " our pay, batta, and rank, in the Com-

" pany's

"pany's ſervice, which makes us all 1784.
"very uneaſy, as we cannot imagine
"what they want to do with us: another
"freſh alarm that there has been a num-
"ber of black priſoners taken and maſſa-
"cred, which is tranſacted every night.
"We hear that a Commandant and ſome
"Sepoys belonging to Colonel Braith-
"waite's detachment have ſuffered the
"above fate."

A letter from Colonel Braithwaite ac- March
knowledging the receipt of ſeventeen fa- 18.
nams for the uſe of Captain Leech.

Sent Captain Leech a ſupply of eighteen 19.
fanams. The Subadars who were confined
with him, as alſo General Mathews's ſer-
vant, are removed.

Ten o'clock, P. M. viſited by the Myar 22.
and a Bramin, who ordered Captains Baird,
Menteith, and Lindſey's irons to be knocked
off. Theſe gentlemen were removed from
our priſon under the charge of one Ha-
valdar and two Sepoys.

Three

1784. March 22. Three o'clock, P. M. the Havaldar returns and acquaints us, that the three gentlemen are at preſent with Colonel Braithwaite; that they were removed to him in conſequence of peace, and that we ſhould in all probability have our irons knocked off in a day or two, and be ſent to Madras. Little credit is given by us to this piece of information, having been ſo frequently diſappointed before; and we are very uneaſy, and apprehenſive that they intend very unfair means with Colonel Braithwaite, and indeed the whole of us, as reports have been current for many days, that Tippoo Saib intends murdering the whole of the European priſoners.

While we were in this gloomy ſtate of mind, and ready to ſink under the preſſure of melancholy and black deſpair; behold, within the walls of our diſmal dungeon, a Bramin ſent from Tippoo Sultan, with a formal intimation of the final concluſion of peace!—And that our irons were to be knocked off next day.—The emotions that ſprung up in our breaſts on receiving this intelli-

intelligence, were ſo ſtrong and lively, and raiſed to ſuch a point of elevation and exceſs, as almoſt bordered on pain!—We gave vent to the ardour of our minds in the loudeſt as well as moſt irregular and extravagant expreſſions of congratulations. The whole priſon reſounded with the frantic voice of ſudden as well as exceſſive joy and exultation. This tumult having in ſome degree ſubſided, though we were incapable of entire compoſure and reſt, a propoſal was made, and moſt readily embraced, to collect all the ready money in our poſſeſſion, without the leaſt regard to equal ſhares or proportions, and to celebrate the joyful news of our approaching deliverence with ſome plantain fritters, and ſherbet; the only articles of luxury we could then command, on account of our extreme poverty. By nine o'clock at night, ſupper was announced, conſiſting of ſixty dozen of plantains, and a large chatty of ſherbet. Every one being ſeated on the ground, the repaſt was received with the utmoſt content and ſatisfaction. Friends and toaſts were drank, as long as our chatty ſtood out; and ſuch was the agitation of our minds, that there was not one of us who felt the leaſt 1784.

1784. inclination, or indeed who poſſeſſed the power to compoſe himſelf for ſleep. We now waited with the utmoſt impatience for the return of day and were impreſſed with a ſtrong deſire that our irons might be knocked off immediately; but, to our great mortification, about ſeven in the morning, there arrived only one armourer. Every one ſtruggled to have his fetters knocked off firſt. Promiſes, threats, buſtling and joſtling; every expedient that could be imagined was put in practice; in order to obtain that which would come unſought for, in the courſe of a few minutes, or hours at furtheſt. The ſame men who had ſuffered the rigours of impriſonment, and the menaces of a barbarous policy, with invincible reſolution and patience, as well as with mutual ſympathy and complaiſance, for years, were ſo tranſported by the near proſpect of liberty, that the delay of a few moments, ſeemed now to be more inſupportable than even the tedious languor of our long, moſt alarming, and anxious confinement. Between two and three in the afternoon, our irons were all knocked off, and then we were conducted, under the charge of a guard,

to

to the Keeladar. In croſſing the parade to Hyder's palace, ſeveral European boys, in the Mahomedan dreſs, who had been forcibly circumciſed, came near to us, imploring our aſſiſtance in a moſt diſtreſsful manner. The only conſolation we could give them, was, to aſſure them, that whenever we arrived at Madras, their melancholy ſituation ſhould be faithfully and feelingly deſcribed to the Governor, in order to procure their enlargement. We now were brought before the Keeladar, who was lodged in Hyder's palace, and ſat in a veranda, ſurrounded by his guards. Our names being taken down, with our rank and other circumſtances, we were conducted to Colonel Braithwaite's priſon, where we found the Colonel, Captains Baird, Lindſey, Menteith, and Enſign Holmes: here we remained ſeveral hours, and were, in a moſt friendly manner, ſupplied by theſe gentlemen with money, which gave us an opportunity of rewarding thoſe good men who had at different times been on our guard. Towards the cloſe of the evening, after the ſoldiers and black priſoners were collected, we moved off from the fort to Soomner-Pettah, a village diſtant about two 1784.

miles.

1784. miles. On our arrival at the Choultry of this place, we had an opportunity of converſing with our ſoldiers. Their marks of affection, reſpect, and joy, at meeting with their officers, after ſo long a ſeparation, were not leſs ſincere than extravagant. The ſight of the country; the fair face of nature in a rich and delicious climate, from which we had been ſo long excluded, excited in our minds the moſt various and pleaſing emotions, and ſtruck us with all the force of novelty. At the ſame time, it may not be thought unimportant to obſerve, that we had loſt, in ſome degree, that intuitive diſcernment of the magnitude and relations of objects, which is the effect of experience, habit, and the aſſociation of ideas. At Soomner Pettah we were indulged with permiſſion to walk about in the Buzar, and to bathe in the river, a moſt delicious as well as ſalutary refreſhment. Every object, and every recreation, became now a ſource of exquiſite ſatisfaction and delight; all that ſatiety, and indifference to the bounty of nature, which ariſes from undiſturbed poſſeſſion, and perhaps ſtill more from vicious habits, being effectually overcome and deſtroyed by the painful purification of months, added

to

to months, in a ſucceſſion that threatened to terminate either in perpetual ſlavery or death. 1784.

Having received no allowance of rice, or the three pice, for the preceding day, we aſked for ſome victuals; and ſome hours after, a ſeer of rice, and three pice, was delivered to each perſon. We were amazed, and did not know how to account for the neglect of our pittance; for as peace was concluded, we naturally imagined our allowance would rather have been augmented than curtailed; but on making enquiry into the cauſe, we were told that the commiſſioners of Madras, employed in negotiating the treaty, had ſtipulated no kind of proviſion for us; and that the Nabob had ſent orders to furniſh us with juſt as much as would keep us from ſtarving, and no more. March 25.

Though our irons were knocked off, it was a long time before we recovered the entire uſe of our limbs, and learned to walk with perfect freedom: never was the inveterate power of habit more forcibly diſplayed

1784. played than on this occaſion. We could never get the idea of our being in fetters out of our heads. No effort of our minds, no act of volition, could, for ſeveral days, overcome the habit of making the ſhort and conſtrained ſteps to which we had been ſo long accuſtomed. Our crippled manner of walking was a ſubject of laughter to ourſelves as well as to others.

March 25. On the 25th of March, doolies having been provided for the ſick, and a few bad horſes, we began our march to Vellore, the place agreed on by the treaty for the delivering up of the Britiſh priſoners, guarded by an eſcort of one hundred cavalry and five hundred infantry, under the command of a native commandant.

April 15. On the 15th of April we arrived at Ooſcottah, a fortreſs ſituated eighteen miles eaſtward of Bangalore, and ſixty miles diſtant from the paſs into the Carnatic. Here the whole of the Britiſh priſoners, who had been taken at the battle of Tricoallum, or of Perambaukum near Conjeveram, and at Bednore,

Bednore, were assembled together. Their number amounted nearly to one hundred and eighty officers, nine hundred European soldiers, and sixteen hundred Sepoys, besides some hundreds of servants of different castes and occupations. The officers who had been confined at Bangalore, having received frequent supplies of cash from Madras, had it in their power to supply us, as well as the gentlemen from Bednore, with many articles of which we stood greatly in need. This many of them did, sharing their clothes and money with such of their brother-officers and fellow-soldiers as most wanted their assistance. 1784.

On communicating to each other our respective sufferings, it appeared that the officers who were left wounded at Bednore, were much better used than at any other place. They were permitted to keep all their clothes, doolies, cots, chairs, tables, knives, forks, and other articles. They were indulged with the free use of pen, ink, and paper. A certain part of the rampart, including two towers, was given up to

1784. them, in which they were at liberty to range about at pleaſure. Their ſervants were permitted to go into the Buzar to purchaſe whatever they choſe to ſend for, though their daily allowance was only one ſeer of rice, and one pice to each. They were allowed a French ſurgeon to attend them; and when they recovered of their wounds they were not put in irons.

Enſign Manly, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, who had been taken in a ſally at Mangalore, was ſent to Bednore, and there confined in the ſame priſon with ſome Sepoys, with no other allowance than one pice per day, and a ſeer of raggee.

The officers who were confined at Darwaur, a fort near Goa, were lodged with the private men, upon the ſame allowance with the other officers who were in priſon at Bednore: but they were afterwards removed to Simoga, where they were kept on a ſeer of raggee and one pice each a day. Their irons were connected together by a ſtraight bar, in ſuch a manner that the unfortunate

unfortunate priſoners could neither expand their legs nor contract them. 1784.

The gentlemen confined at Bangalore were not only permitted to purchaſe every article they wanted, but, during the latter part of their confinement, they were allowed to viſit each other in their different priſons. The private Europeans alſo received different treatment, in the different parts of the country in which they were impriſoned.—The Sepoys were treated with equal ſeverity every where.

Four days before the Britiſh officers were removed from Bedrore, all the Commandants, Subadars, and Jemmidars, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, who had been taken priſoners by Tippoo Sultan Bahadar, were, by his orders, removed from thence, and have not ſince been heard of. It is but too eaſy to conjecture the fate of thoſe unfortunate men, when we reflect that he had repeatedly threatened to put them to death for refuſing to enter into his ſervice, and on the melancholy examples exhibited of the cer-

1784. tainty and rigour with which his bloody menaces were carried into execution*.

April 17. Lieutenant Dallas, who had been appointed by the commiſſioners for peace to receive the priſoners, with a detachment of the Madras cavalry, and two companies of Sepoys, diſmounting his horſemen, and ſupplying as many officers as he could with horſes, the whole of the priſoners, eſcorted by a ſmall guard of the Sultan's, began their march towards Vellore, at which place we all of us arrived on the 25th of April, 1784. Beem Row, a Bramin, whom Tippoo Sultan had appointed to conduct the priſoners from Ooſcottah to the confines of the Carnatic, received from Mr. Dallas a receipt for all the priſoners whom the Sultan had delivered up. On this, we were reſtored to liberty, the value of which we had been taught to eſtimate by a long and painful confinement.

We look back, now, to the days of our captivity, with a kind of melancholy ſatis-

* For an account of the ſituation and ſufferings of the priſoners at Bednore, before their arrival at Ooſcottah, ſee Appendix, B.

faction,

faction, compoſed of a thouſand mixed emo- 1784.
tions not to be deſcribed: but which are always deeply tinctured with admiration and gratitude to Mr. Haſtings, to whoſe magnanimous exertions we were indebted for our reſtoration to liberty, and preſervation from death, and the reports of whoſe tranſcendent talents and virtues, glorioufly diſplayed under accumulated difficulties, now and then diffuſed a gleam of hope through the horrors of hard confinement.

Our ſituation, in priſon among the barbarians, is recalled to our remembrance in a lively and accurate manner, by a ſong that was made by Lieutenant Thewlis, a very engaging and accompliſhed youth, now, alas! deceaſed, confined with us in one of the jails of Seringapatam, as alſo by a poem compoſed on the proſpect of liberty, by an officer under confinement at Bangalore. Theſe pieces, with a ſtatement of ſome particulars relative to the mode and expence of living in jail among our late enemies, in the peninſula of Hindoſtan, and a view of our priſon in Seringapatam, are ſubjoined to this journal in an appendix.

APPENDIX.

A.

A Deſcription of an Eaſtern Haram. By an Engliſh Officer.

AS the ſubject of the eaſtern Harams naturally excites curioſity in Europeans, the author of this journal may, perhaps, gratify ſome of his readers by the following ſtory, of the truth of which he is perfectly certain: although, the parties concerned in it being ſtill alive, it would be improper to mention names, or to be particular as to dates or places.

On the concluſion of the late war in India, a certain officer appointed to collect the revenue in a diſtrict dependent on the Company, became acquainted with the Governor

Governor or head-man of a town and territory belonging to it, who held that ſtation in the name of the ſovereign prince, whoſe court was eſtabliſhed in another part of the country. This delegated power he had ſwayed for a long courſe of years, with advantage indeed to himſelf, but without oppreſſing the people. A report had been ſpread that he had become exorbitantly rich: in conſequence of which, the prince his maſter, agreeably to the manner of eaſtern deſpots, recalled him from his government to the city where he had fixed his throne, that he might plunder him of the wealth which he had acquired among his diſtant ſubjects.

The Governor, having received orders to return home, was ſtruck with all thoſe apprehenſions which trouble and diſtract the deputies of Aſiatic chiefs and princes in ſimilar ſituations. To conciliate the favour of the tyrant by preſents, to pacify him by a liberal ſhare of the ſpoil, is the meaſure which prudence naturally dictates to the viceroy, who cannot appeal

1784. to any other law than the will of his ſovereign. But nothing leſs than the whole is commonly found ſufficient to gratify the rapacity of the prince himſelf, or thoſe that are about his perſon. Nay the whole is not always enough to redeem the poſſeſſor from impriſonment, torture, and death. For fame exaggerates the utmoſt amount of his fortune. The more he gives, the greater the ſtore is ſuppoſed to be from which he gives it. A conſiderable hoard is ſtill thought to remain: and, in order to wreſt this imaginary treaſure from the hands of the miſerable owner, every inſtrument of terror is employed that cruel ingenioufneſs can deviſe.

The perſon whoſe hiſtory has given occaſion, at preſent, to theſe obſervations, was fully aware of the extreme danger of his ſituation; and, in the anxiety of his mind, communicated what had happened to him to the Engliſh officer above-mentioned. This gentleman, touched with his diſtreſſes, and ſenſible that he would riſque all that was deſirable or dear to man,

if

if he ſhould return to his maſter; undertook to repreſent his caſe to the preſidency of ———, and at the ſame time to make them fully ſenſible how well he deſerved of the Engliſh, to whoſe intereſts, indeed, he had ſhewn an uniform attachment. This the officer did without delay, and comforted the Governor with the hope of the Company's protection. This was, in fact, readily granted. The Governor was invited within the boundaries of the preſidency's juriſdiction, with aſſurances of perfect ſecurity to his property, and ſafety to his perſon.

Upon this he moved off with his family, his furniture, and his wealth, carried on a number of elephants, to the town of ——, where he now reſides.

To the officer who had been the means of procuring him this aſylum, he was anxious to ſhew his gratitude by all poſſible marks of affection, eſteem, and confidence. He declared, that, notwithſtanding the difference of their religions, he could not help conſidering the officer as of kin to his family,

ly, of which, under God, *the common Father of mankind*, (that was his expreſſion) he had been the Saviour. As the utmoſt mark of confidence and favour he could beſtow, he invited the Engliſh gentleman to his Haram, that he might preſent him to his wives and family. The gentleman was very well pleaſed with this invitation: but he obſerved, ſmiling, that this favour would be a treſpaſs againſt the laws and cuſtoms of his religion, which was the Mahomedan. The generous Muſſulman ſaid, that there was no reaſon why all the world ſhould be made acquainted with what paſſed between them: and, for the act itſelf, if he conſidered it as a deviation from duty in any degree, he ſeemed to think it a very venial and light one.

Upon a certain day, then, at an appointed hour in the forenoon, the officer went to viſit his friend, who received him in a large veſtibule, attended by a numerous train of ſervants. He was conducted, by a ſpacious and elegant ſtair-caſe, to a gallery that led to the women's apartments, called the *Haram*,

ram, and alſo, in the Gentoo language, the *Zenana*, which look into a ſpacious garden, where the ladies occaſionally take the benefit of the freſh air, encloſed with high walls. In certain apartments, at either end of this gallery, there were ſeveral females whoſe buſineſs it was to wait on the ladies of the Haram. As ſoon as the Engliſh officer entered within the hall, or what reſembled a ſpacious drawing room, the whole of the ladies roſe up from the rich carpet on which they reclined on cuſhions of the fineſt crimſon velvet, and inclining their heads towards the ground, paid him the compliment of the ſalam with inexpreſſible benignity and grace. Four of theſe ladies, diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of their apparel, and the eaſe and dignity of their mien, were in the rank of wives; one of whom ſeemed to exerciſe a ſpecies of authority, to which the others paid a ready and cheerful deference. The other girls, to the number of ten or twelve, ſerved as concubines to their maſter, and in ſome reſpects as handmaids to their miſtreſſes.—They were all of them, thoſe eſpecially who were in the honoured rank of wives, and deſcended

deſcended from good families, very great beauties. They were well dreſſed and highly perfumed: but the exquiſite comelineſs and elegance of the wives was ſet off and heightened with coſtly jewels, which adorned their ears and necks; and arms and ancles, and were ſtuck in their thick and long black hair, which was braided and turned back in the moſt graceful manner.

They were aware that this ſtranger was to be introduced. They had been informed of what he had done for the family, and it was, perhaps, in compliance with their ſolicitations that he was admitted to their apartments: for, like other females, as afterwards appeared, they poſſeſſed great curioſity; and they had never, probably, ſeen, and certainly never before been preſent and converſed with a native of Europe; yet, they were not in the leaſt abaſhed or conſtrained in their deportment. They were perfectly at their eaſe, and behaved with great attention and complaiſance to the Engliſhman, as well as with complacency towards each other. They invited him, after he

he was ſeated on a kind of low ſopha, to partake of a collation, conſiſting of various delicacies, preſented from time to time by female ſlaves, who did not ſeem to be under the influence of any fear or awe, but were, on the contray, as well as the ladies who were their miſtreſſes, though reſpectful and ſubmiſſive, unconſtrained and cheerful.

The ladies of the Haram, and eſpecially thoſe in the rank of wives, were very inquiſitive concerning the people, the cuſtoms, and manners of the Feringees*; and eſpecially of the Feringee ladies. One of them aſked if England was a large country, and how many gates it had. This was a natural enough queſtion: for what could ſhe reaſon but from what ſhe knew? The only ſpot of ground with which ſhe was at all acquainted, was the garden adjoining to the Haram, or, at moſt, the town in which ſhe had formerly, or that in which ſhe now reſided.

* White people, or Europeans.

Another

Another aſked him, if it was true that the ladies in his country went openly in the ſtreets, and into the moſques, without veils, and in the company of the men: and another, whether the men were confined, by the law, to one wife. Many other queſtions were put concerning European manners and cuſtoms. The anſwers that were given to theſe by the Engliſh officer, appeared ſo improbable to the ladies, that one of them, who ſeemed either to poſſeſs, or to affect greater penetration than the reſt, whiſpered to one that ſtood by her, that ſhe was afraid that their *protector*, the title with which they honoured the gentleman, was telling a ſtory.

The maſter of the houſe, the common huſband of all the ladies, who ſat by them all the while ſmoaking his hooker, laughed very heartily both at their curioſity and their unbelief.

It is eaſy to conjecture that the wives and concubines of this Mahomedan chief were not ſo much diſtinguiſhed as many of our Engliſh

Engliſh ladies, by a taſte and proficiency in literature. Many of the higher ranks among the Moors, even princes and princeſſes, can neither read nor write. Yet they cannot be ſaid to be wholly uncultivated by letters. Their ſervants or ſlaves, both male and female, inſtructed in the arts of reading, writing, and arithmetic, ſupply the want of theſe accompliſhments to their lords and ladies, too indolent, or barbarouſly proud, to ſubmit themſelves to any occupation that bears the ſemblance of application and trouble. The ladies of the Haram that is the ſubject of theſe notes, I underſtood, on enquiry, were frequently entertained by ſongs, and moſt extravagant tales, in the oriental manner, ſuch as the Arabian Nights Entertainments, read to them by their handmaidens. In this country the ſyſtem of the late Lord Cheſterfield, who conſidered it as below a gentleman to practiſe on any muſical inſtrument, is carried to its full extent and completion: for there the fine gentlemen and ladies avoid the labour of muſical execution, and of arts and ſciences of every kind.

As

1784. As the Hindoo ladies receive the benefit of books without the faculty of reading, ſo they alſo enjoy the pleaſures of muſic and dancing, without the trouble of taking an active part in either. I wonder, ſays an Hindoo to an European who walks a minuet at a ball, that you ſhould take the trouble to dance, when you have, or may have, ſo many ſervants to dance for you. Climate influences every human paſſion, diſpoſition and ſentiment, nay, and perhaps ſome of our ſpeculative and moſt abſtracted opinions. The Supreme Being, according to the Platonic philoſophy, the product of an indolent climate, acted by a *Demiurgus*. And in Earth, as well as in Heaven, every thing, under an enervating climate, is done by deputation. It is to climate, and that deſpotiſm to which climate gives birth, that we are to trace thoſe ideas of predeſtination and irreſiſtible fate which prevail in Aſia, and prepare the mind for an acquieſcence in all events. Hence death is regarded with leſs horror in India than in any other country in the world. The origin and the end of all things, according to the

the philoſophers of India, is a *vacuum*.—A ſtate of repoſe is the ſtate of greateſt perfection: and this is the ſtate after which a wiſe man aſpires. It is better, ſay the Hindoos, to ſit than to walk, and to ſleep than to wake; but death is the beſt of all.

It is no wonder, then, that the ladies of the Zenana chuſe to be ſpectators rather than actreſſes in the operas exhibited for their entertainment. Balladieres, or dancing girls, a claſs of females who are allowed to be openly proſtituted, are generally entertained in wealthy families, for the amuſement of the women. The attitudes, as well as the movements of the Balladieres, are very eaſy and not ungraceful. Their perſons are delicately formed, gaudily attired, and highly perfumed. By the continuation of wanton attitudes, they acquire, as they grow warm in the dance, a frantic laſciviouſneſs themſelves, and communicate, by a natural contagion, the moſt voluptuous deſires to the beholders.

The Hindoos, as well as the Perſians, Tartars, and adjoining nations, who have inhabited Hindoſtan ſince it was conquered by Tamerlane, or Timurbeg, though of different nations, religions, laws, and cuſtoms, poſſeſs nevertheleſs, in equal degrees, hoſpitality, politeneſs and addreſs. In refinement and eaſe, they are ſuperior to any people to the weſtward of them. In politeneſs and addreſs, in gracefulneſs of deportment, and ſpeech, an Hindoo is as much ſuperior to a Frenchman of faſhion, as a French courtier is to a Dutch burgo-maſter. A Frenchman is indeed by no means deficient in eaſe of carriage; but that eaſe is mixed with forward familiarity, with confidence, and ſelf-conceit. The Hindoos, eſpecially thoſe of the higher *Caſtes*, are in their demeanour eaſy and unconſtrained, ſtill more than even a French courtier; but their eaſe and freedom is reſerved, modeſt, and reſpectful. A Frenchman is polite becauſe he thinks it his honour to be polite: an Indian, becauſe he thinks it his duty. The former is polite becauſe he regards himſelf; the latter becauſe he reſpects you.

Their

Their perſons are ſtraight and elegant, their limbs finely proportioned, their fingers long and tapering, their countenances open and pleaſant, and their features exhibit the moſt delicate lines of beauty in the females, and in the males a kind of manly ſoftneſs. Their walk and gait, as well as their whole deportment, is in the higheſt degree graceful. The dreſs of the men is a kind of cloſe-bodied gown, like our women's gowns, and wide trowſers, reſembling petticoats, reaching down to their ſlippers. Such of the women as appear in public, have ſhawls over their heads and ſhoulders, exactly ſuch garments, and worn in ſuch a manner, as the Scotch plaids, ſhort cloſe jackets, and tight drawers which come down to their ancles. Hence the dreſs of the men gives them, in the eyes of Europeans, an appearance of effeminacy; whereas that of the women will appear rather maſculine: ſuch is the influence of habit and cuſtom on human ſentiments; an influence which extends not merely to matters of taſte, but, as the ingenious Dr. Smith, in his *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, obſerves, to objects of higher importance.

From the difference of Caſtes or claſſes of the people in Hindoſtan, I mean the original inhabitants, there ariſes a difference of education and dreſs. But even the inferior claſſes are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic: the youth are taught, not within doors, but in the open air; and it is a ſingular, but not unpleaſing ſpectacle, to behold, in every village, a venerable old man, reclined on a terraced plain, teaching a number of ſurrounding boys, who regard him with the utmoſt reverence and attention, like a ſhepherd feeding his flock. In thoſe ſimple ſeminaries, where the want of magnificient halls and theatres is *divinely* compenſated by the ſpacious canopy of Heaven, the gentle and tractable ſons of the Hindoos are not only prepared for the buſineſs, but inſtructed in the duties of life; a profound veneration for the object or objects of religious worſhip; reverence of their parents; reſpect for their ſeniors; juſtice and humanity towards all men, but a particular affection for thoſe of their own *Caſte*.

The

The Hindoo language is beautiful, expreſſive, and nervous. In reading and ſpeaking, the Hindoos are very muſical. Their ſpeech, like that of the Italians, flows in a kind of numbers. There is a dead language, underſtood only by the *literati* of the country, that is, the prieſts, called the *Sanſcrit* language, in which their ſacred volumes are written, even as our ſacred ſcriptures are written in Greek and Hebrew. But whether that language was originally different from that of the country, or whether it has only *now* become unintelligible to the people, through that change which is incident to all living languages, is, I believe, not well known.

Having already obſerved, that the genius of the Hindoos is rather imitative than inventive, I need ſcarcely add, that they have leſs curioſity in their nature than the European nations have; that they do not vary their faſhions; and that they are not fond of novelty *beyond the precincts of their Harams*. From the temper and tenets of this people, as well as from ſeveral hints in an-

cient hiſtorians, it appears more than probable, that the ſame kind of garments, of food, of furniture, of buildings, and of manners, which obtained among their progenitors thouſands of years ago, actually prevails among the Hindoo tribes at this day. In like manner, the ſame profeſſions are adhered to by the ſame families with ſuperſtitious exactneſs. Thoſe profeſſions are exceedingly numerous. This diviſion and ſubdiviſion of employment and labour; the vaſt variety of caſtes, from the *Bramins* down to the fiſherman, is one proof, among many others, of the antiquity of the Hindoo-nation, and their progreſs in the arts. It appears very ſingular, that the different caſtes are not only prohibited from intermarrying, but alſo from eating with one another, and, in ſome inſtances, even from eating of the ſame kind of food.

The food of the Hindoos is ſimple, conſiſting chiefly of rice, ghee, which is a kind of imperfect butter, milk, vegetables, and oriental ſpices of different kinds, but chiefly what is called in the eaſt, *chilly*, and in the weſt,

weſt, green or cayenne pepper. The warrior *caſte* may eat of the fleſh of goats, mutton, and poultry, which is dreſſed into *carryes* and *pilaws* *. Other ſuperior caſtes may eat poultry and fiſh; but the inferior caſtes are prohibited from eating fleſh or fiſh of any kind. Their greateſt luxury conſiſts in the uſe of the richeſt ſpiceries and perfumes, of which the great people are very laviſh. Their dreſs, in point of richneſs, is proportioned to their ſtations: their pomp and equipage conſiſt in a numerous retinue of ſervants of various denominations, who attend all their viſits and excurſions; in the dreſſes of thoſe attendants; the elegance of their palanquins; and the capariſons of their horſes, camels, and elephants.

* *Carryes* are a kind of *fricaſſees* of mutton, fowl, or fiſh; the ſauce of which is compoſed of dried vegetables, peculiar to the eaſt, and fine rice, boiled with very little water, introduced on a ſeparate plate: The ſauce of the fricaſſee is poured on the rice, and the meat laid above both. The *pilaw* is fine Patna rice dry-boiled, and fried with *ghee*, which has been already deſcribed, mixed with various ſpices, and particularly the *cardamon*, brought in on a large diſh, in which is concealed, amidſt the rice, a boiled fowl, or part of a kid, or of a lamb.

It is ſuperfluous to obſerve, that in conſequence of this multiplicity of different ranks, the Hindoos have the higheſt ideas of ſubordination, and pay to their ſuperiors the ſame ready deference and homage, which they expect themſelves from their inferiors.

Their houſes cover much ground, and have ſpacious galleries and accommodations of various kinds. The apartments are ſmall, and the furniture not very elegant, if we except the richeſt Perſian carpets. The grandeur of their palaces conſiſts in baths, perfumes, temples, gods, and harams. The *harams* are removed from the front of the houſe, and lighted either from a ſquare ſpace in the centre of the whole building, or from a garden behind, encloſed by thick and high walls, fortified, ſometimes, with baſtions. The apparel of the women is inconceivably rich; they have jewels on their fingers and about their necks, and alſo in their ears and noſtrils, with bracelets not only on their wriſts, but on their arms above their elbows, and on their legs around their ancles.

Although

Although the Hindoos are naturally the moſt inoffenſive of all mortals, yet does their humanity conſiſt more in abſtaining from injurious, than in the performance of beneficent actions. There is a wonderful mildneſs in their manners, and alſo in their laws, which are influenced by their manners; by which the murder of an human creature, and of a cow, are the only crimes that are puniſhed by death. Yet with all this gentleneſs of diſpoſition, they are inferior to the boiſterous Europeans, with all their vices, in the virtues of compaſſion and generoſity. They are wanting in that tenderneſs which is the moſt amiable part of our nature.—They are leſs affected by the diſtreſſes and dangers, and even the accidental deaths of one another, than any nation in the old or new world. Yet they *love* to exceſs: a proof, either of the inconſiſtency of the human character; or that the amorous paſſion is not derived from the nobleſt part of our nature.

Although the practice of Hindoo women burning themſelves on the funeral piles of their huſbands, and embracing in the mean time

time their dead bodies in their arms, be not ſo general now as it has formerly been, yet does it ſtill prevail among ſome of the wives of men of high caſte and condition: and although this effort of frantic love, courage, and ambition, be deemed an aggrandizement of the family and relations of both huſband and wife, but eſpecially of the wife's, yet their friends and relations conſtantly endeavour to diſſuade the women who declare their reſolutions of *burning*, from carrying them into execution. Even the *Bramins* do not encourage this practice.

The cauſes which inſpire Hindoo women with this deſperate reſolution, are the following:

In the firſt place; as the wife has from her earlieſt infancy been betrothed in marriage to her huſband, and from that time has never been permitted to ſee another man; as ſhe is inſtructed to believe that he is perfectly accompliſhed, and taught to reſpect and honour him; as, after conſummation, ſhe is ſhut up from the company, converſation, and even the ſight of other men,

men, with ſtill greater care, if poſſible, than before, being now debarred from ſeeing even the father or elder brother of her huſband, the bonds of her affection muſt needs be inconceivably ſtrong and indiſſoluble. To an European lady, the Zenana naturally appears in the light of an horrible priſon: but the daughters of Aſia never conſider confinement to the Zenana as any hardſhip. They conſider it as a condition of their exiſtence, and they enjoy all the happineſs of which they have any conception; their whole deſires being concentered and fixed on their huſband, their children, their food, jewels, and female attendants.—There are inſtances of women making elopements from the Harams with European gentlemen. But theſe are not, in general, of the firſt families; nor free from the imputation of looſe behaviour.

In the ſecond place, if the wife ſurvive her huſband, ſhe cannot marry again, and is treated as an inferior perſon, and an outcaſt from her family. Nay, ſhe is obliged, in her mournful and hopeleſs widow-hood, to perform all the offices of a menial ſervant.

In

In the third place, ſhe is flattered with the idea of having immortalized her name, and aggrandized her children, and her own and huſband's families.

Laſtly, ſhe is rendered inſenſible to the pains and horrors of what ſhe is to ſuffer, by thoſe intoxicating perfumes and mixtures which are adminiſtered to her after ſhe has declared her final and unalterable reſolution —I ſay her final reſolution, becauſe one or two declarations, of an intention to die with her huſband, is not ſufficient. The ſtrength of her reſolution undergoes a probation.— There is a certain time preſcribed by the Gentoo law, during which her family and friends exert their utmoſt influence, in order to diſſuade her from burning; and if ſhe perſiſt in her reſolution to the end of that period, it is not lawful to uſe any more perſuaſions with her, to abandon it. If ſhe ſhould alter her purpoſe after that period, ſhe would be puniſhed with the loſs of all *caſtes*, and live in a ſtate of the moſt complete miſery and contempt. Nay, if an European or Chriſtian does but touch her very

very garment with his finger, when ſhe is going to the pile, an immediate ſtop is put to the ceremony, ſhe is forced to live an outcaſt from her family, and from the Gentoo religion.

It is a natural object of curioſity to know, in what manner, after all theſe ſtimulatives to perſeverance, the tender ſex, among a ſoft and effeminate people, ſuſtains the near approach of a ſcene ſo full of awe and horror. Amidſt her weeping relations and friends, the voluntary victim to love and honor alone appears ſerene and undaunted. A gentle ſmile is diffuſed over her countenance: ſhe walks upright, with an eaſy but firm ſtep; talks to thoſe around her of the virtues of the deceaſed, and of the joy with which ſhe will be tranſported when her ſhade ſhall meet with his; and encourages her ſorrowful attendants to bear with fortitude the *ſight* of thoſe momentary ſufferings which ſhe herſelf is about to *feel*. Having aſcended the funeral pile, ſhe lays herſelf down by the body of her huſband, which ſhe fervently embraces.—

A doſe of narcotic mixtures is then adminiſtered for the laſt time; and inſtantly the perſon, whoſe office it is, ſets fire to the pile.

Thus the moſt determined reſolution of which we can form any conception, is found in the weaker ſex, and in the ſoft climes of Aſia. It is to the honour of that ſex and thoſe climes, that the greateſt courage they exhibit, is the effect, not of the furious impulſes of rage and revenge, but conſcious dignity and love.

It might naturally be imagined by an European, that the ſeveral wives of one man, for polygamy is general throughout all Aſia, would regard one another with mutual jealouſy and averſion; and that they in reality do, has been aſſerted by writers of high reputation. The fact however is quite otherwiſe: though each has her own ſeparate apartment, they viſit one another with great friendſhip and cordiality; and if they are of the ſame *caſte*, will occaſionally eat together. The huſband is ſometimes reſtrained

reſtrained from eating with his wives, either by a regard to cuſtom; or, as I have been informed by ſome of the Gentoos themſelves, by a precept of their religion.

Theſe obſervations, ſome of which are applicable only to thoſe of the Gentoo religion, are indeed a digreſſion from the preſent ſubject: but without a notion of certain general cuſtoms and ſentiments, common to all, it would be difficult to form a juſt conception of any particular Haram. With reſpect to the Haram that was viſited in the capital of one of our Eaſt-India ſettlements by an Engliſh officer, I have only to add, that the children of his friend were preſented to him, as well as his ladies, and that, at his departure, he was complimented with a diamond ring by one of them, who ſeemed to be the moſt favoured and reſpected Sultana, and with a moſt graceful and benign ſalam from the whole. The maſter of the houſe obſerved, with a ſmile, that he repoſed perfect confidence in the gentleman's diſcretion.

APPEN-

APPENDIX.

B.

A Narrative of the Treatment of the Engliſh Priſoners taken at Bednore, by the Nawaub Tippoo Sultaun Bahauder, on the 28th of March, 1783. By an Officer.

THE ſiege of Bednore having laſted ſeventeen days, a ceſſation of arms took place on the 24th of April, 1783, and, on the 26th of the ſame month, Brigadier-General Richard Mathews, commander in chief of the forces on the weſtern ſide of India, called a council of war, who, after deliberating on the ſituation of affairs, came to a reſolution of capitulating on the following terms, viz.

"That

"That the garriſon ſhould march out of "the fort with the honours of war, and "pile their arms on the glacis: That all "public ſtores ſhould remain in the fort: "That all priſoners taken ſince the ſiege "began ſhould be delivered up: That, after "being joined by the garriſons of Cowla-"droog and Annantpore (who were includ-"ed in theſe articles) the whole ſhould have "full liberty to march, unmoleſted, with all "their private property, to Sadaſhagur, from "thence to embark for Bombay: That "Tippoo Sultaun Nawaub Bahauder ſhould "furniſh a guard to march with the Engliſh "troops, for their protection through the "country, which guard ſhould be under "the orders of Brigadier-General Mathews: "That Tippoo Sultaun Nawaub Bahauder, "ſhould likewiſe furniſh the Engliſh troops "with a plentiful bazar, and proper convey-"ances for the ſick and wounded, during their "march to Sadaſhagur: That a guard of "one hundred Sepoys, from the garriſon of "Bednore, with their arms and accoutre-"ments, and thirty-ſix rounds of ammuni-"tion, ſhould attend Brigadier-General Ma-"thews

" thews as a body-guard, during the march " to Sadaſhagur; and that Tippo Sultaun " Nawaub Bahauder, for the performance " of the articles on his part, ſhould deliver " two hoſtages prior to the garriſon's march- " ing out of the fort."

The capitulation having been ſigned, the hoſtages received, and doolies ſent for the ſick and wounded, the garriſon marched out of the fort, with the honours of war, on the 28th of April, 1783; and, after piling their arms on the glacis, were immediately eſcorted by a ſtrong body of the enemy to a tank about half a mile beyond the Onore Gate, where the General was informed he muſt encamp that night, to which he reluctantly conſented, it being his intention to have marched two miles further. When the whole came up, the enemy ſurrounded us, and poſted ſentries on every ſide, beyond whom no perſon was permitted to paſs. The General calling for his body-guard, was informed, that the enemy had forcibly taken away their arms and ammunition immediately on their leaving the fort, and had

alſo

alſo deprived many of the officers of their ſide arms. Lieutenant M'Kenzie of the 100th, who had a few days before been ſhot through the breaſt, was forced out of his dooly by the enemy, with their bayonets, as he was coming out of the fort, and ſeveral others were treated in the like cruel manner. Captain Facey, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, with fifty ſick and wounded, were detained in the fort till next morning, with Mr. Shields, aſſiſtant-ſurgeon, which latter gentleman informed us, that an Engliſhman in the Nawaub's ſervice had taken an opportunity of telling him, he was extremely ſorry to ſee him and his fellow-ſufferers in ſo miſerable a ſituation: that there was not the ſmalleſt hope of ever being given up, or of getting away; as the Nawaub had employed ſeveral artificers in forging irons for the garriſon, ever ſince his arrival before Bednore; and that he himſelf had been taken and uſed in the ſame manner in the Carnatic, after the troops had capitulated.

Early in the morning, while we were preparing to march, the General received a meſſage from the Nawaub, deſiring to ſee him, together with Captains Eames and Lendrum, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, and Mr. Charles Stewart the paymaſter. He accordingly went, accompanied by thoſe gentlemen, and carried ſeveral of the officers ſervants along with him, in hopes of recovering thoſe articles of which they had been plundered. Soon after their departure, a good bazar, furniſhed with a great variety of proviſions and other articles, arrived in camp: at the ſame time people came to carry away the doolies, out of which they threw the ſick and wounded in a moſt inhuman manner, dragging thoſe who had lately ſuffered amputation by the ſtumps, and leaving them in that painful wretched condition upon the bare ground, entirely expoſed to the heat of the ſun. Being aſked the cauſe of ſuch barbarous uſage, the inhuman wretches replied with the moſt inſulting indifference, "We have received "orders to make the doolies two feet long-"er." The troops had waited with the greateſt

greateſt impatience for the General's return till five o'clock in the evening, when intelligence was received, that the General, and the gentlemen who accompanied him, were, immediately on their arrival at the Durbar, (without being admitted into the Nawaub's preſence) made cloſe priſoners. While we were lamenting the miſerable proſpect held out to us by theſe melancholy tidings, and waiting the iſſue in a ſtate of the utmoſt anxiety, we were alarmed by the arrival of an additional force of the enemy, when the guards turned out and poſted double ſentries all round us; their deſign was eaſily ſeen through, though they endeavoured to lull our ſuſpicions with the pretext, that thoſe guards which had been firſt placed over us, were a part of Mahomed Ally's troops, who were going to be relieved, in order to be ſent to Mangalore.

The next morning we perceived the enemy had ſent ſpies into every part of our camp, and emiſſaries employed to entice the troops to enter into their ſervice. About ten o'clock, a meſſage was received from

the Nawaub, deſiring to know what number of tents we wanted, at the ſame time informing us we were to remain there ſome days: the tents we refuſed; but a letter, ſigned by all the officers, was written to the Nawaub, requiring him immediately to fulfil the terms of capitulation. We ſent this letter by Major Fewtrill, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, who was ordered into Bednore with Captain Alſton, commanding officer of his Majeſty's troops, and Lieutenant Younge, Major of Brigade to the Bombay troops; but no anſwer was received.

"Early the next morning a report prevailed, that the troops were to be plundered of their property, which we ſoon found to be true; for at ten o'clock the bazar was taken away, the guards ordered under arms, all the European officers ſent for immediately to the ſpot of ground from whence the bazar had been removed; where we were, one by one, plundered by the enemy, in the moſt rude and ſcandalous manner, of our horſes, palanquins, money, plate, watches, and

and other valuables. In ſhort we were deprived of every article, except our bedding and clothes, and ſearched moſt minutely in every part, without the leaſt regard to decency: the European ſoldiers, black officers, and Sepoys, with their wives and children, as alſo all the camp-followers, were ſearched and plundered in the ſame indecent, infamous manner; and in the afternoon were marched under a ſtrong guard to Bednore, leaving the ſick and wounded to periſh on the ground: ſhortly after the European officers, with their ſervants, were likewiſe conducted to Bednore, where we were cloſely confined in the barracks, which had been formerly occupied by a battalion of our own Sepoys; and from the time theſe remorſeleſs villains began to ſearch and plunder us, we had nothing of any kind to eat, till twelve o'clock the next day, at which time they brought and delivered to each perſon, one pice, and a ſeer of the coarſeſt rice, which they informed us was to be the daily allowance of officers and ſervants indiſcriminately.

On the 5th of the ſame month, all our ſervants, except one to each officer, were taken away. The expreſſions of ſorrow which theſe poor creatures ſhewed on this occaſion cannot be eaſily deſcribed; their affection to their maſters, added to the apprehenſions of being led away to death or ſlavery for life, produced the ſtrongeſt emotions of grief; and as we could only lament their fate without affording them the ſmalleſt aſſiſtance, our minds were moſt deeply affected.

On the 6th, the ſubaltern officers belonging to Annantpore, were brought priſoners to the barracks, who informed us of their having ſeen the officers of Cowladroog, and the gariſons of that place and Annantpore, in irons; and alſo, that all the fine young men of the third and fifteenth battalions of Sepoys, were, by order of the Nawaub, forcibly taken away in order to be made ſlaves of, and put into his Cheelah battalions.

On

On the 7th, Lieutenant Morriſon of the 100th regiment, and Lieutenants M'Kenzie and Barnewell, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, were brought in chains; the two former gentlemen were taken at Cundapore, the latter at the commencement of the ſiege, with Captain Gotlich of the Bombay eſtabliſhment. Theſe gentlemen informed us, they had been in irons for ſome days.—This day we wrote a letter, ſigned by all the officers preſent, to Lieutenant-Colonel De Coſſigné, commanding officer of the French troops, repreſenting to him, in a ſpirited manner, the Nawaub's baſe violation of the conditions on which Bednore ſurrendered, as alſo, his ſhameful and cruel conduct towards the troops in general, requeſting, in the name of his Britannic Majeſty, and the Eaſt-India Company, that he would uſe his moſt ſtrenuous endeavours with the Nawaub, to perſuade him to adhere to the terms of the capitulation, or, if he failed of ſucceſs in that point, that he would, at leaſt, obtain a mitigation of the inhuman and unprecedented uſage we had met with. We contrived to ſend this letter by a French

French officer, who had been taken priſoner by us during the ſiege, and had come to the barracks, with a ſurgeon of that nation, to return the civilities he had received from ſome of our officers, during his confinement. We flattered ourſelves with great hope of redreſs from this letter, particularly as the French officer aſſured us that Lieutenant-Colonel De Coſſigné was very well inclined to exert himſelf in our cauſe, and as he gave us his word of honour that he would immediately wait on the Colonel, and deliver him our letter; but, to our utter aſtoniſhment and mortification, we never received an anſwer from Lieutenant-Colonel De Coſſigné, nor did any other of the French officers come near us during our ſtay in the barracks, or offer us the ſmalleſt relief in our diſtreſſed ſituation.—The chagrin we felt on this occaſion, contributed not a little to encreaſe the indiſpoſition of many of the officers, who were daily falling ſick of fevers and fluxes, which we could only attribute to our wretched food, and the putrid ſtench ariſing from the privy.—The French ſurgeons would afford us no aſſiſtance;

aſſiſtance; our own ſurgeons had it not in their power, having been plundered of their inſtruments and medicines at the time of the general ſearch. The ſame day Doctor Carmichael of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, was ſent for by the Nawaub, to viſit Brigadier-General Mathews, whom he found much indiſpoſed; and by whom he was informed, that the Nawaub was endeavouring to intimidate him into a ſurrender of all the forts in the low country, by threatening to blow him away from a gun, in caſe of his non-compliance.

In the evening the Nawaub was ſo generous, as to ſend us a preſent of thirty-five ſmall fowls and a few ſalt fiſhes, to be divided among upwards of eighty officers.

On the 8th, in the morning, the captains belonging to the garriſons of Cowladroog and Annantpore, together with Captain Gotlich, (who, as before-mentioned, was taken priſoner at the commencement of the ſiege) were brought under a guard to the barracks, and were ſhortly after removed

ved (with the reſt of the captains, Mr. Giſford, Surgeon's-Mate of the 100th regiment, Lieutenants Barnewell and Olivier, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, and Mr. Chick, Deputy Commiſſary) to a ſeparate place of confinement.

On the 9th, we were ordered to prepare to march, and were informed we ſhould not be allowed coolies to carry our baggage: we therefore packed up as much linen as we could well carry ourſelves, and giving our bedding to our ſervants, we all, except Captain Pyne and Enſign Jenour, of the 102d regiment, and Captain Facey, with Lieutenants Williamſon, Baird, and Lee, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, who were in too deſperate a ſituation, from their wounds, to be removed, went into the ſtreet, where we were firſt ſtripped of our coats, and then chained two and two, by the hands, three of the officers being linked to private ſoldiers; after which, we were a ſecond time ſearched and plundered. We were then ſecured in another houſe till about three o'clock in the afternoon, when we

we were led through crowds of people, in this ignominious manner, more like criminals going to the place of execution, than Britiſh officers made priſoners contrary to the rules of war, to the enemy's camp, a ſhort diſtance beyond the Delly Gate, where we heard we were to be confined in a ſtrong fort, called Chettledroog. The enemy, at the time we were leaving the barracks, gave us an inſtance of the treatment we might in future expect to receive, in their behaviour to Lieutenant Alexander M'Donald, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, who was ſo extremely ill that he could ſcarcely ſtand. This gentleman requeſted permiſſion to remain behind with the wounded officers, which they obſtinately refuſed, beating him and dragging him out by the heels: but, to the honour of the French, we were informed that their treatment of Lieutenant Lambert, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, whom they had taken dangerouſly wounded at the commencement of the ſiege, was full of tenderneſs and humanity.

On

On the 10th, in the morning, as we were moving off the ground, each officer received three pice for that day's ſubſiſtence. We marched about fifteen miles, and found the apprehenſions of yeſterday fully juſtified by this day's uſage on the road; ſeveral of the gentlemen, who were ill, and much fatigued by the intenſe heat of the ſun, and the want of water, attempting to reſt themſelves under a tree, were beat in a moſt unmerciful manner by the enemy, with ſwords and ſticks, while others were driven on with the butts of their firelocks, ſpit upon, and abuſed in the groſſeſt manner. Whenever we approached a town or village, four or five men were advanced in the front with horns and tom-toms, that the inhabitants might, by their diſcordant muſic, be aſſembled together to gaze at us as we paſſed through. We proceeded on in this miſerable condition, each day bringing on a renewal of our ſufferings, till our arrival at Simoga, a fort on the banks of a river, ſixty miles eaſtward of Bednore, our allowance having been encreaſed to one fanam each per day, and coolies furniſhed to

carry

carry our bedding and clothes, whenever the commanding officer of the eſcort thought proper to procure them. As we were to halt here one day, we fondly expected ſome little indulgences, eſpecially for thoſe gentlemen who were ill; but our inhuman enemy, as if delighted with every freſh opportunity of augmenting our afflictions, when intreated to afford ſome aſſiſtance to Lieutenant Fireworker Weſt, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, and Serjeant Dobbins, of the 102d regiment, who had been ſtruck with the ſun, owing to our long and ſevere marches, abſolutely refuſed it, ſaying, "they "were only drunk," and ſeemed to exult in their miſery, although the one was quite ſpeechleſs, and the other raving mad: nor were they ſatisfied with this, but even extended their brutiſh inſults to the lifeleſs body of Lieutenant Waugh, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, whoſe death was evidently haſtened by the injuries he had received upon the road.

On the 14th, we had the misfortune to loſe Lieutenant Clements, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment,

eſtabliſhment, who, on his departure from Bednore, was in perfect good health, but on the laſt day's march received a ſevere ſtroke of the ſun, of which he died, chained to Enſign Gilkie, of the ſame eſtabliſhment, who remained in that dreadful ſituation ſeveral hours. In the evening, Lieutenant Sutton, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, was ſeized with the cramp and ſpaſms in his ſtomach. Lieutenant Reddie, who was hand-cuffed to him, and in great danger of having his arm broke, unriveted his irons by permiſſion of one of the eſcort, for which he was immediately taken to a tree, and threatened to be hanged, and ropes were prepared for that purpoſe; the Jemmidar informing us he had received orders to hang every one who ſhould even attempt to free himſelf from his fetters: but on a ſubmiſſive repreſentation of the buſineſs, Lieutenant Reddie was ſo far indulged, as to eſcape with a few laſhes only. We again made application for aſſiſtance for Lieutenant Sutton, to which we received the following brutal reply, mingled with a large ſhare of eaſtern abuſe: "Let him die, and

"when

"when he is dead we will drag him out of "the camp by his heels:" however, by the merciful hand of Providence he recovered in a few hours.

About ten o'clock at night, came on a moſt violent thunder-ſtorm, which laſted for ſome hours, and having no kind of ſhelter from the rain, we all ſuffered exceedingly, particularly the ſick, whoſe diſorders were much increaſed by it. Some of the gentlemen, who were troubled with ſevere fluxes and agues, being much affected by the rain and raw cold wind, went to ſome fires made by the guard after the ſtorm had ceaſed, in order to warm themſelves; but were ſoon given to underſtand that it was too great an indulgence for Britiſh officers to enjoy, being inſtantly drove away from the fires by the enemy, with the butts of their firelocks.

We left this place on the morning of the 15th, and, after a ſhort march, arrived at Holly Honoor, a fort ſituated on the eaſt bank of a rapid river, and, for the firſt time

ſince we began our march, were brought under cover. As the coolies were bringing Enſign Cadogan of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, who was extremely ill, into the fort, he endeavoured to ſhift his poſture in the quilt in which he was carried, for which he received a blow on the head, and died in a ſhort time afterwards; when he was, in like manner with the former deceaſed officers, ſtripped of every article, and in that naked ſtate thrown into an hole by the ſide of the river, without ſuffering us to pay our laſt duty to the deceaſed. As we approached the deſtined place of confinement, our eſcort began to relax a little in their ſeverity, and ſupplying bullocks to ſome of the ſick to ride on (for the uſe of which we gave part of the few clothes we had with us) by ſlow marches we arrived on the 21ſt of May, 1783, at Chittledroog, a ſtrong and almoſt impenetrable fortreſs, irregularly built on the end of a ridge of hills, ſurrounded by a flat country, one hundred and twenty-eight miles eaſtward of Bednore. Here we were conducted in triumph to a ſtreet leading to the Durbar, where we were ſurrounded by crowds

crowds of people, and detained till four o'clock in the afternoon; at which hour all the ſervants, except one to every five officers, were taken away; they then divided us into two parties, and marched us up through ten very ſtrong gateways, to the top of one of the higheſt hills, where we were cloſely confined in two ſeparate houſes; and after having a third time ſearched and plundered us, our hand-cuffs were knocked off, and irons put to our legs.—Late in the evening, having had nothing to eat the whole day, they brought us ſome rice, with wood and water to dreſs it; and next morning we were ordered to deliver up all our knives and papers, but were permitted to keep a few books, which ſome of the officers had brought with them: they then furniſhed us with an hand-mill for the purpoſe of grinding rice, which afterwards became our chief employment. About ten o'clock a Bramin came up, and delivered to each perſon one ſeer of the coarſeſt rice and two pice, with wood ſufficient to cook our victuals, which he told us was to be our daily allowance. Our ſervants were allow-

ed each a pice a-day. We were alſo furniſhed with a bazar pretty well ſupplied with every article except butcher's meat.—We were at this time confined entirely to the two houſes, but informed that a privy was building in the outer yard, to which, when finiſhed, we ſhould be permitted to go.

On the 29th, this building being compleated, two gentlemen at a time were permitted to go into the outer yard, a ſmall area ſurrounded by an high wall.

On the 4th of June, we ſent our compliments to Dowlat Bhauee, the Jemmidar of the province, acquainting him it was our King's birth-day, and on that account requeſted we might be allowed ſome meat; in conſequence of this application, out of his great generoſity, he condeſcended to order a ſmall lean ſheep to be delivered to us, for which we paid a moſt exorbitant price, and which was but of little ſervice to us, as we were forty in number.

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On the 8th, the wood which had hitherto been ſerved to us was ſtopped, nor would the enemy ſupply us with more, until we conſented to pay for it, which additional expence deprived us of half our daily allowance. On application being made for medicines for the ſick, we were informed, that the ſtricteſt orders had been iſſued not to ſupply us with any; that we had not been brought there to live, and that the Nawaub would be very happy to hear we were all dead. This cruel treatment operated very forcibly on the feelings of thoſe gentlemen who were at this time in a bad ſtate of health: many of them ſeemed to deſpair of a recovery, as they were to look for no aſſiſtance but what nature might afford. Thus unhappily ſituated, we uſed every means to procure ſome medicines, but all in vain, for the ſentries (the only perſons to whom we could apply) told us, that however much they were inclined to contribute to our relief, it was not in their power.

On the 13th, three women, who were confined with us, were decoyed out by a

report of ſome fine ſalt fiſh being in the bazar: on their going out, the doors of our priſon were immediately ſhut, and ſoon after, we were alarmed with horrid ſhrieks and the cries of murder, and could plainly hear the women call upon us for aſſiſtance; but as it was totally out of our power to afford them any, we could only deplore their ſituation in anxious ſuſpence, not knowing what might be their fate: however, an hour had not elapſed before our apprehenſions were agreeably relieved by their ſafe return, when they informed us they had been very roughly handled, and narrowly ſearched, and that a few pagodas, which they had found means to conceal, had been taken from them.

On the 15th, we were deprived of the bazar, nothing being brought for ſale but ſour milk, ſalt, chillies (or red pepper), tamarinds, and tobacco. About midnight, Serjeant Dobbins, of the 102d regiment, who had been ill of a fever ſome days, died; and when the doors of the priſon were opened in the morning, we made the Wurdee

dee Wollah * acquainted with the circumſtance, and requeſted the corpſe might be immediately taken away, and decently interred; for we feared the putrid ſtench that aroſe from it might occaſion ſome infectious diſtemper; but, inſtead of complying with our requeſt, he told us we muſt dig a grave in the priſon, and bury him there; we then repreſented to him the offenſive inconvenience of ſuch a meaſure, as likewiſe the difficulty of doing it, having no tools for that purpoſe; to which he replied, "Dig it with your nails." However, after many humble entreaties, we at laſt gained our point; and the funeral ſervice having been read, the corpſe was tied up in a mat, and carried out of the priſon by our ſervants: after which the enemy tied a rope about the neck, and dragged it away.

On the 20th, they deprived us of the ſour milk, ſo that we had then nothing to ſubſiſt on but rice alone, without any other vehicle than water to carry it down. Un-

* Written alſo VERDUVALLA. Very many of the Hindoſtannee words are differently ſpelt, by different writers.

certain how this diet might agree with us, and ſeveral of the officers being ſick and deſtitute of medicines, our ſituation became wretched, and our proſpects dreadful, from a belief that the worſt was yet to come, and our ſuſpicions were ſtill further increaſed by their taking away a few onions, which one of the gentlemen had reſerved, from the time of our being deprived of the bazar, juſt as they were going to be boiled. Our privy began at this time to be very offenſive, for thoſe who were ill were unable to go to the outſide, nor were any of us ſuffered to have acceſs to it from ſun-ſet to ſun-riſe, for during that time the doors of our priſon were faſt locked. Our cook-room, as well as the building juſt mentioned, was in the priſon, on one ſide; we therefore laboured under another diſagreeable inconvenience, from being in a continual ſmoke the greateſt part of the day, while immenſe ſwarms of rats, bugs, fleas, and other kinds of vermin, conſtantly diſturbed our nightly reſt.

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The daily inſults we received from our cruel and tyrannical guards, joined to the reſt of our treatment, when compared with our former ſituations in life, at times depreſſed our ſpirits and hurt our feelings ſo much, that words cannot do juſtice to our ſufferings: but, recollecting we were Britons, and how ſhameful it was to yield to gloomy deſpair, we endeavoured to reſume our uſual gaiety of mind, determined, by the help of Providence, to ſurmount every difficulty, in hopes of future revenge.

About this time, died Lieutenant William Patterſon, of the 102d regiment. Before his body was cold, our inhuman guards ruſhed in, and, vulture-like, ſeized upon the few remaining things belonging to him, threatening to puniſh with rigour thoſe gentlemen who ſhould attempt to conceal any part of them. After permitting us to read the funeral ſervice, the dead body was removed. We now became exceedingly anxious to learn the ſituation of affairs, and punctually liſtened every night to the converſation of the guard, from whom we hoped

ped to gather ſome intelligence, and were not diſappointed: for we were frequently gratified with the moſt flattering and plauſible accounts of the ſucceſs of our army; which accounts were ſometimes confirmed, and at other times contradicted, by the ſentries, with whom we had frequent opportunities of converſing during the day.

We queſtioned them concerning our Europeans and Sepoys, who were confined in the fort, and they told us that the former were treated in the ſame manner as ourſelves; but that the latter, with our ſervants, were only allowed one ſeer of raggy, which is the worſt grain in the country, and one pice each per day: that they were employed during the day to work as coolies, carrying ſtones, mud, and chunam, (mortar made of ſtone or ſhells) for erecting and repairing the enemy's works, and that in the evening, after they had finiſhed their labour, they were confined in priſon, with irons upon their legs, and their hands tied behind them.

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They further informed us, that our Sepoys had been frequently aſked to enter into the enemy's ſervice, and threatened to be hanged in caſe they refuſed to do ſo, being told at the ſame time, that all the European officers had engaged in the ſervice of the Nawaub; but that our Sepoys diſregarded their threats, and told them with a firm reſolution, that they would ſooner die, working as coolies, than enter into his ſervice, and that they well knew none of the European officers would ever engage to ſerve under him. This pleaſing news of the fortitude and fidelity of our brave Seppys, who were labouring under ſuch cruel hardſhips, gave the utmoſt ſatisfaction, and conſiderably lightened the burden af our own ſufferings.

On the 3d of July, Dr. Carmichael, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, had his irons knocked off, and was conducted below to viſit Dowlat Bhauee, who was ſuddenly taken ill. The Doctor returned in the evening, and informed us that, after preſcribing for the Jemmidar, he gave him a moſt excellent

excellent dinner, and made him an offer of remaining in an houſe below, which he declined. Dowlat Bhauee alſo promiſed the Doctor that he ſhould not again be put in irons, which was inviolably adhered to.

On the 11th of this month, died Lieutenant Auchinlech of the Company's troops: He had been long ill of a flux, and though frequent applications were made to have his irons taken off, our cruel tyrants would not conſent to it; but, an hour before his death, they brought a black-ſmith, and though we ſtrongly ſolicited them not to diſturb him in his laſt moments, they poſitively inſiſted on knocking off his irons, which they effected with great pain to the poor dying man.

On the 7th of Auguſt, having been told by the centinels, that a Marratta army, with a detachment of Engliſh troops, was approaching to Chittledroog, our ſpirits were much elated, as we could not avoid giving ſome credit to the report, from the circumſtance of ſome of the principal men belonging

belonging to the government, coming up, and enquiring whether any of us underſtood the nature of mortars, or how to cut fuzees, of which we all diſclaimed any knowledge: they then called out five officers, to whom they offered conſiderable commands in the Nawaub's ſervice, as alſo to the reſt of us, provided we would enter: but their offers were of courſe rejected with diſdain.

On the 27th, our daily allowance was augmented to three pice each; and we were informed that a ceſſation of arms had taken place, between the Eaſt-India Company, and Tippoo Sultaun Nawaub Bahauder, that a treaty of peace was actually on foot, and that the Burrah Myar would be ſent by the Jemmidar, to acquaint us with it: we waited impatiently for a confirmation of this joyful news, until five o'clock in the evening, when the Myar made his appearance, acquainted us, in a very formal manner, that peace was nearly concluded between the powers at war, that in the mean time we ſhould have a bazar, and requeſted to know all our wants. We were

were deluded into a firm belief of this intelligence, for five days; but, on the firſt of September, were undeceived by the bazar being again taken away, and the additional pice ſtruck off: upon making enquiry into the cauſe of this ſudden change, we were told, that the Burrah Myar would ſatisfy us on that head; but as he did not, at that time, pay us another viſit, we concluded it was only a pretext calculated to ſerve ſome particular purpoſe.

On the 5th of October, our daily ſubſiſtence was again augmented to three pice, and the following day a bazar was ſent to us, in which was ghee, (a very rancid ſort of butter made from the milk of buffaloes) dholl, (a kind of peas which grow in ſmall narrow pods on a ſhrub,) ſugar, wheat-flour, maſſaullaw, (ſundry ſorts of ſpice) tobacco, limes, and vegetables.

On the 20th, the Burrah Myar a ſecond time made his appearance, and we were in great expectation of receiving ſome agreeable intelligence: but his errand was only

only to enquire, whether any of us underſtood the method of making muſket-flints, paper, or black-lead pencils, offering great rewards to any perſon who would inſtruct him in thoſe arts.

On the 5th of November, we had the misfortune to loſe Dr. Carmichael of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, who had been ill for a conſiderable length of time, and whoſe death was much lamented by every gentleman in the priſon. Though we found the weather in general milder here than on the ſea coaſt, and the monſoon not near ſo violent, yet our priſon was not proof againſt the rain, which came through moſt parts of the roof, and occaſioned a dampneſs that brought on a ſlow fever, of which the greater part of us were at this time ill.

On the 4th of December, our ſervants, as they went to draw water, for the firſt time, had the opportunity of ſpeaking to thoſe ſervants attending upon the gentlemen in the other priſon, from whom we had the

the ſatisfaction to hear that they all enjoyed good health, and had only loſt during their confinement; Mr. Browne, Quarter-maſter of the 100th regiment; Enſign Bateman of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, and a private ſoldier of the 98th regiment. At different periods we experinced various kinds of treatment, ſometimes meeting with leſs ſeverity than at others: we had an inſtance of their lenity on Chriſtmas-day, when the bazar-man was directed to bring for ſale abundance of fruit, ſweetmeats, and vegetables, together with ſome ſheep, two of which were purchaſed by ſome of the gentlemen, who had ſaved money out of their daily allowance for that purpoſe.

On the 3d of January, 1784, died, much regretted, Lieutenant Drew of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, after a painful lingering illneſs. Having the curioſity to enquire how they diſpoſed of the bodies of the deceaſed, we were aſſured, by different people, that they were thrown over a precipice into a moraſs, where they were devoured by tygers and vultures.

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On the 10th, butcher's meat was allowed to be brought into the bazar, and ſold in ſmall quantities, in common with other articles. Our treatment was now much better than heretofore; we wanted for nothing that we could, with our ſmall allowance, afford to purchaſe; and as many as choſe were permitted to go to the outer yard, from ſun-riſe to ſun-ſet. From this great alteration in the behaviour of the enemy, as well as from their repeated aſſurances that peace was concluding, we were led to believe that the happy day would ſoon arrive when we ſhould be freed from our ſhackles, and once more enjoy the liberty of Britons.

On the 10th of February, died Lieutenant Hugh Moore, of the 98th regiment, who, ſome days before his death, had been indulged with a room to himſelf, in an houſe in the outer yard, which after his deceaſe, we were permitted to occupy during the day. We were now poſitively aſſured that peace was concluded, and that all the priſoners would be releaſed in a few

days, which happy period we anxiouſly waited for; but having been ſo often deceived, we much ſuſpected the truth of this intelligence, notwithſtanding the indulgent behaviour of the enemy.

On the 23d of March, however, all our doubts were cleared up, for early in the morning, the Wordy Wollah came with ſeveral black-ſmiths, and informed us he had received orders from Dowlat Bhauee to knock off our irons, and to acquaint us that peace was concluded, and that we were to be releaſed in a day or two. The emotions we felt on receiving this joyful and moſt welcome news, joined to the pleaſing ſenſation of having our legs at liberty, no pen can deſcribe; for a while, nothing but rejoicings and congratulations were heard re-echoing from every part of the priſon.

After we were freed from our fetters, we remained two days to get the proper uſe of our limbs; and on the 25th, in the morning, we bad adieu to our jail, and were conducted

ducted to an open ſpace of ground, juſt without the priſon, where we had not been long, before we diſcovered at a diſtance our brother officers, who had been ſeparated from us on our arrival at Chittledroog; and ſuch was our eagerneſs to meet, that the fixed bayonet of the guard could not prevent our running ſeveral yards to embrace each other: this was a period of bliſs, of which the firſt monarch in the world might juſtly have envied us; we were ſo drowned in joy, that for a while we forgot we were ſtill in the hands of the enemy, but were ſoon recovered from our trance, by receiving orders to proceed below, which we gladly obeyed, and at about ten o'clock, arrived at the Kutchery, (a building erected for holding courts of judicature and tranſacting all public buſineſs in general,) where we had the inexpreſſible pleaſure of meeting with Meſſrs. Gordon and Brunton, two Lieutenants of the Madras eſtabliſhment, who had been taken priſoners ſome years before, and of ſeeing many other of our fellow-ſufferers, both Europeans and Sepoys, but were not permitted to converſe

much with the latter. Our ſervants, who had been taken from us on our arrival at Chittledroog, were delivered over to us, from whom guſhed tears of joy at the ſight of their maſters. They informed us, that ſeveral of our ſlave-boys had been taken out of priſon and carried away: we now therefore demanded them to be given up to us, but could obtain no other redreſs or anſwer, than that "they were all dead."

Soon after our arrival here, we had the mortification to ſee ſeveral baſkets of handcuffs placed before us, for the purpoſe of again linking us two and two: but on making a forcible repreſentation to Dowlat Bhauee, and on ſigning a paper, wherein we gave our paroles of honour, for our own good behaviour, and bound ourſelves anſwerable for that of the troops, he relinquiſhed his intention of making us ſuffer that horrid, ignominious puniſhment.—But we were not ſo ſucceſsful in our ſtrenuous application in behalf of our brave, faithful ſoldiers, for they, poor fellows, were obliged to endure that cruel indignity.

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As moſt of the officers and men were nearly naked, and all of us in want of ſhoes, we made an application for a ſum of money to be advanced to us, on the Honourable Company's account, and were informed by Dowlat Bhauee, that a Buckſhy (pay-maſter) would be ſent with us, who would ſupply us with every thing we could have occaſion for. Having been detained in the Kutchery till four o'clock in the afternoon, we were then all conducted to the burying ground, about one mile and an half diſtant from the fort. As ſoon as we halted, we all aſſembled together, and on relating to each other our ſufferings, we found, that the officers who had been ſeparated from us, were uſed in every reſpect in the ſame manner as ourſelves. Meſſrs Gordon and Brunton had formely been confined at Seringapatam, where they were treated tolerably well, and for the firſt ſix months were not put in irons. About twenty months before our arrival at Chittledroog, they were removed with ſeveral European ſoldiers taken at the unfortunate action where Colonel Baillie was cut off, to that

fort, where they were at firſt treated remarkably well, having meat and liquor daily ſerved out to them, excluſive of their allowance of rice and pice, and were beſides ſupplied with a plentiful bazar.

The capture of Bednore occaſioned their being treated ſomething worſe than before, but not to any degree of ſeverity, till thoſe gentlemen were detected in a correſpondence with Lord Macartney, governor of Madras, and in endeavouring to ſend a letter to us: in conſequence of this diſcovery, they were confined by themſelves in a ſmall dark room, the door of which was ſuffered to remain open only one hour during the day; irons were put on their hands, as well as their legs; they were fed on the ſweepings of the rauggy ſtorehouſe, being allowed only one ſeer each of that grain per day; they were alſo deprived of the bazar, and in every reſpect treated with the utmoſt rigour for ſome months, till the ceſſation of arms took place, at which time their irons were taken off, the door of their priſon kept open all day, and ever after uſed in the ſame manner as

we

we were. We learned from our ſervants, that what we heard of the guard in the beginning of July, regarding our Europeans and Sepoys, was ſtrictly true.

On the 26th, having received no allowance of rice or pice for the preceding day, we aſked for ſome victuals, and ſome hours after, a ſeer of rice and one pice was delivered to each perſon. We were amazed at, and did not know how to account for the reduction of our pittance; for, as peace was concluded, we naturally imagined our allowance would rather have been augmented than reduced; but, on making an enquiry into the cauſe, we were told, that the Commiſſioners from Madras, employed in negotiating the treaty, had ſtipulated for no kind of proviſions for us, and that the Nawaub had ſent orders to furniſh us with juſt as much as was barely ſufficient to ſupport life.

In the evening we received intelligence from a Sepoy, who had formerly been in the Engliſh ſervice, that Dowlat Bhauee had

detained fifteen of our drummers and ſlave-boys, and confined them in an houſe cloſe to that where he lived; alſo, that the Jemmidar had kept back ten European ſoldiers, and twenty-three Sepoys, whom he ſeparately confined in different parts of the fort, and had given out that they were dead.

This day and the 27th, ſeveral parties of our European ſoldiers and Sepoys, from various parts of the country, joined us; and, as ſoon as they could get an opportunity, many of them ſhewed their gratitude and generoſity, by ſending ſeveral of us a little money, which they had contrived to ſave when they were firſt taken. As ſeveral officers obtained permiſſion to viſit their men, we learned that the Europeans had been better uſed than we were, except at one place, where, having only a ſeer of rauggy, and one pice to ſubſiſt on, they gave part of that allowance for pieces of dried ſheep-ſkins, which being the only ſort of animal food they could procure, they were afflicted with the flux to ſuch a degree, that out of

two

two hundred and thirty, only one hundred and thirteen ſurvived; and the enemy were ſo rigid, as not even to allow them to waſh their hands and faces or comb their hair, for the ſpace of four months. Our Sepoys were equally oppreſſed in every priſon, all of them having been employed as coolies, carrying mud, ſtones, and chunam, the whole time of their confinement, without any other allowance than one ſeer of rauggy and one pice to each; beſides which, they were daily puniſhed with ſtripes, and threatened to be hanged for refuſing to enter into the Nawaub's ſervice, and in conſequence of this cruel treatment great numbers of them died. One circumſtance, with which we were made acquainted by ſome of the European ſoldiers, ſo much redounds to the honour of the Sepoys, that it ought not to paſs unnoticed.—In ſome of the priſons where the Europeans and Sepoys were confined together, the latter ſaved money out of their daily allowance, and purchaſed meat for the former, at the ſame time telling them, they well knew the cuſtoms of Europeans, and that they could not ſubſiſt without

without it. When on their march, alſo, they would not ſuffer the Europeans to carry their knapſacks, but the Sepoys took them and carried them themſelves, telling the Europeans they were better able to bear the heat of the ſun than they were, the climate being natural to them.

On the 28th, doolies having been provided for the ſick, we began our march, guarded by an eſcort of ſixty cavalry, and five hundred infantry, under the command of Meer Buckſhy, for Ooſcottah, where, as Dowlat Bhauee informed us, all the priſoners were to be collected, and where we ſhould meet ſome of our own gentlemen ſent from Madras, provided with money, and every other article requiſite for our reception. The doolies were only four feet long, and in every reſpect ſo bad and incommodious, that no perſon who could poſſibly crawl would accept of one. Before we quitted the burying-ground, we obtained a promiſe to march at what hour we choſe; but that promiſe was not adhered to, for we ſeldom or ever decamped before ſun-riſe. During the march, and after we halted,

halted, the guards were very particular in keeping the ſeveral parties ſeparate: but the Buckſhy was ſo good as to allow many of the Europeans to take off their irons.

We had made but few marches, before we found that rice alone had not ſufficient ſuſtenance in it to ſupport us under the fatigues of conſtant marching in the ſun; we therefore made a propoſal to the bazar-man, to ſupply us with more neceſſaries of life out of his ſhop, at the rate of four pagodas for one, to be paid him on our arrival at Ooſcottah, to which, after much entreaty, he ſeemingly with reluctance conſented; but he exacted ſuch an extravagant price for every article, that we did not receive more than the value of half a rupee for every four pagodas; however, that was a matter of very little conſequence, when put in conſideration with the preſervation of our lives.

Nothing further material happened till our arrival at Seerahungy, on the 8th of April, when the Buckſhy informed us, he expected a gentleman high in the Compa-

ny's

ny's civil ſervice at Madrás, would overtake us that night, as he had heard he was very near; and the next morning, before the rear had marched off the ground, the gentleman alluded to, and Enſign Fomblong, of the ſame eſtabliſhment, overtook us. The appearance of theſe gentlemen gave us inexpreſſible ſatisfaction, for nothing could be more agreeable to us, at this time, than meeting with ſome of our own countrymen. Thoſe gentlemen who were in the rear were very cordially received by Mr. Fomblong; but the other Engliſh gentleman's conduct was not ſo pleaſing, for though he had it much in his power to have aſſiſted us if he had choſen it, when he was requeſted by one of the officers to uſe his endeavours with the Buckſhy, to have all the men taken out of irons, he replied, "*the ſituation* "*the troops were then in was the beſt and ſe-*"*cureſt way of marching them.*"

Another officer repreſented to this gentleman the many diſtreſſes of the officers and men, and particularly mentioned their being bare-footed, as alſo the neceſſity we were

were reduced to of purchaſing the mere neceſſaries of life from the bazar-man, at ſuch an exorbitant intereſt. In anſwer to which, this gentleman told him, he could give us no aſſiſtance; he and aſked him, how he intended to diſcharge the bazar debt? Then immediately turning to another officer, with the cooleſt indifference, he aſked him what corps he belonged to. The officer who addreſſed this gentleman in behalf of himſelf and fellow-ſufferers, was ſo ſhocked at thoſe words, and his behaviour, that he could make him no anſwer, but took his leave in ſilent aſtoniſhment.

This extraordinary behaviour in a gentleman who poſſeſſed ample means of doing us ſervice, hurt our feelings more ſenſibly than any thing we had hitherto experienced.—Such treatment from the enemy might, in ſome degree, have been expected; but to receive it from one of our own countrymen, and from the firſt perſon, too, who was an eye-witneſs of our diſtreſs, was cruel beyond meaſure. Allowing, what indeed but too plainly appeared, that this gentleman did not

not poſſeſs much of the milk of human nature, yet ſurely ſuch a ſcene of diſtreſs might have provoked ſome ſparks of compaſſion, eſpecially as the aſſiſtance he might have procured for us, would have coſt him no more than a bare application to the perſon under whoſe charge we then were. After a ſhort ſtay, this gentleman and Enſign Fomblong proceeded on their way to Bangalore, the former leaving us a preſent of ſix bottles and an half of various ſorts of liquors, which our ſituation did not allow us to refuſe, as we concluded it might be of ſervice to ſome of our companions who were ſick.

On the 12th, having loſt, by death, only two Europeans, we arrived at Ooſcottah, where we found Lieutenant Dallas, of the Madras cavalry, who had been appointed by the commiſſioners to receive the priſoners. Mr. Dallas's behaviour was widely different from that of the gentleman, whoſe conduct I have been relating. The contraſt was a very pleaſing one, for Mr. Dalls came to us in the evening, accompanied by Lieutenant M'Alliſtor

M'Alliſtor and Cornet Lennard, of the Madras cavalry, and with the moſt friendly good nature, offered every aſſiſtance he was able to afford us.

On the 13th, another party of priſoners arrived, whom the Commiſſioners had collected on their march from Mangalore, when a ſecond happy meeting enſued, and in the evening we all joined Lieutenant Dallas, and were delivered over in change to Beem Row, a Bramin appointed by the Nawaub to conduct the Britiſh priſoners from Ooſcottah to the Carnatic. We now enjoyed a greater ſcope of liberty, than we had ever done ſince we were captured, being allowed to range over the whole camp; and Beem Row was ſo good as to take all the troops out of irons, though he had orders to the contrary: we alſo lived in perfect luxury, compared to our late mode of exiſting, for Mr. Dallas furniſhed us with tents, and daily ſupplied us with meat and liquors; and uſed all his exertions to give general ſatisfaction. This day arrived from Bangalore Mr. Sadlier, and Colonel Braith-

Braithwaite, of the Madras eſtabliſhment, which latter gentleman obtained permiſſion from the Nawaub to proceed to Madras, with Mr. Sadlier, before the other priſoners: they accordingly ſet out for the Carnatic the next morning, leaving a large quantity of the Company's liquors, and two thouſand pagodas, which ſum was afterwards diſtributed, reſerving a part for the other priſoners, who were hourly expected: each of the officers received two pagodas, each of the ſailors one pagoda and an half, and each ſoldier one pagoda; the Sepoys did not receive any until ſome days after, when they each ſhared one rupee and an half. Each of the officers alſo received a hat, a pair of ſhoes, four pair of ſtockings, and a ſufficient quantity of broad cloth for one coat; theſe articles having been ſent up by the Government of Madras.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

C.

Priſon Song in Seringapatam.

I.

YE folks of Madras,
Who your time gaily paſs,
Unheedful of ſorrow's ſad tale;
Could you liſt to my ſong,
You'd not think it wrong
To take a ſhort peep at our Jail;
The writer ſo merry,
The ſtiff ſecretary,
The gorger on turkey and ham,
Not doom'd to relieve,
Might laugh in his ſleeve
At his friends in Seringapatam.

II.

But, firſt, could you gueſs
Our whimſical dreſs,
Or ſhould I the matter diſcloſe;
I fear, on my life,
Whether maiden or wife,
Your ladies might cock up their noſe:
Shirt, jacket and trowzers,
And chains, curſed rowzers,
Which oft we eternally damn,
The chief dreſs compoſe
Of your priſon-pent beaux,
In jail at Seringapatam.

III.

Nor let me refuſe,
Like an ill-natur'd muſe,
But gladly include in my t-ſk,
So worthy of lays,
Let me ſing the loud praiſe
Of the ſagely-contriv'd gally-gaſs:
Ceaſe Pinchley, to crack,
With your friend at your back,
Your inventions are all but a ſham
To this guard o' the ſkin,
On each ſhambling ſhin,
In chains at Seringapatam.

IV.

Some fops of the place,
With ſcraps of dull lace,

Their

Their old batter'd beavers bedeck;
Whilſt with patches of red
Some their jackets beſpread,
For want of a cuff or a neck:
In huge moorman's flippers,
Not unlike Dutch ſkippers,
Some make a moſt graceful ſalam;
Whilſt ſome with their toes
'Sticking out of their ſhoes
Trudge the jail of Seringapatam.

V.

At breakfaſt our food
Might not appear good,
Compar'd with your toaſt and your tea;
Yet the praiſes I'll utter
Of conjee and butter,
Or hoppers well fried in good ghee.
We've thick ſour tyre *,
What can we deſire,
And all for a golden fanam:
We've milk and we've rice,
And we've every thing nice,
In the jail of Seringapatam.

VI.

For dinner we uſe
The moſt delicate ſtews,

* Sour milk.

Serv'd up in a new-faſhion'd ſtyle;
Yet when in a hurry
Diſpenſe with a curry,
Tho' ſometimes we've roaſt and we've boil'd:
No pinch'd pitty-patty,
Each man has his chatty
Of high-flavour'd goat or of ram,
Then drinks in pure water
Wife, Miſtreſs, or Daughter:
The toaſt at Seringapatam.

VII.

Then could you but ſee
Our afternoon's tea,
Your cuſtoms to better muſt yield;
Nor would you ſip long
Your ſlop of Souchong,
But fly to the herb of the field;
When jaggary ſyrup
We mix and we ſtir up,
Convinc'd you'd ſurrender the palm,
And ſtrike off old Hyſon,
That nervous ſlow poiſon,
For tea of Seringapatam.

VIII.

Some ſly ſaving cubs,
By hoarding their dubs,
I'll warrant old hands at that trade;
Oft indulge in a ſwinger
Of nice preſerv'd ginger,
Or orange in rich marmalade:

Our

Our evenings we paſs,
Like the gay at Madras,
With Whiſt, with Spadille, and with Pam,
Cheroot *, hubble-bubble,
Then ſmother our trouble
In jail at Seringapatam.

IX.

Each temperate day
With health glides away,
No triffings † our forenoons profane;
We kick up our cruppers
At high-ſeaſon'd ſuppers,
Which ſleep from our eyes might detain:
Yet ſome with diſgrace
Have bepimpled their face
By decoction of doll or of gram,*
Or the high plantain fritter,
For freedom much fitter
Than jail at Seringapatam.

X.

Nor here be forgot
Our neat bamboo cot,
Unpainted, uncarv'd, and unguilt;
Nor that beſt of all rugs,
When diveſted of bugs,
Which we find in a beggarman's quilt:
We lay ourſelves flat
On a clean three-dub mat,

* Cheroot is tobbacco rolled up in Sagars.
† Luncheons.

Our pillows with ſtraw we do cram;
We find ſweet repoſe,
Often freed from our foes,
Oft releas'd from Seringapatam.

XI.

You'd think we were far gone
To hear but the jargon
Of nations ſo ſtrangely combin'd;
We've Danes and we've Dutchmen,
You ſcarce have ſeen ſuch men,
And ſcarcely again will you find:
We've Sawneys and Paddies,
And braw Highland laddies,
Free Britons in here too they ramm;
The Swiſs and the Frenchman,
The leek-loving Welchman,
All chain'd in Seringapatam.

XII.

Each trade, each profeſſion,
In various progreſſion,
You'd find in our priſon's ſmall round;
We've carpenters, taylors,
We've ſnuffmen, and ſailors,
And ſage politicians profound:
The lawyer, phyſician,
The cruel muſician,
The good Commandant Sid Abram;
The painter, the poet,
The great wit, the no wit,
All, all in Seringapatam.

The

XIII.

The Muſſulmans *baut**
Is extenſively taught,
Nor paſs we our days like dull ſots;
With a ſtone for a ſcraper,
Deny'd pen and paper,
We write on the fragments of pots:
We've books few in number,
But not like your lumber
Our ſhelves do they uſeleſsly jamm;
Each night in the guard,
Leſt we ſtudy too hard,
They're ſecur'd, in Seringapatam†.

XIV.

Some ſweet recreation,
Each day in rotation,
The ſadneſs of each doth amuſe;
Nor like Wiſe Men of *Gotum*,
Reject we Tee-totum,
Chuck marbles, or Game of the Gooſe;
Some roar the loud ſong,
"To Anacreon;"

* Language of Moors.

† So ſuperſtitious and abſurd was their dread of Europeans, though in priſon, and ſo extravagant the notions they entertained of our art and knowledge, that they were apprehenſive leſt, if the few books we had ſhould be left in our hands in the night time, we might in ſome unlucky hour, by means of ſome ſpells or enchantments, in which they might be inſtrumental, contrive to make our eſcape, or to overcome our guards and deſtroy the priſon

More piouſly ſome raiſe a Pſalm;
Some rattle the dice,
Some catch rats and mice,
In jail at Seringapatam.

XV.

Still thus let's diſguiſe
Our ſadneſs and ſighs,
Thus chace away chilly deſpair;
Reſign'd to our woes,
And the chains of our foes,
Submit to the ſoldier's hard fare;
Let's think each to-morrow
Muſt ſhorten our ſorrow,
Let hope ſerve inſtead of a dram,
That freedom once more
May open the door
Of our Jail at Seringapatam.

APPENDIX.

D.

Priſon Song in Bangalore.

I.

AT length now that liberty dawns,
The Muſe who lay dormant ſo long;
Companion to mis'ry in bonds,
Upraiſes her head with a ſong.
To you our old friends in Madras,
Who ſurely our ſuff'rings bewail;
While your hours ſo cheerfully paſs,
View the ſcenes of our Bangalore jail.

II.

In affluence rolling at eaſe,
You've nothing to hope or to fear;
You live and you rove as you pleaſe,
Unconſcious of what paſſes here.
Retire then from pleaſure and play,
And liſt to our ſorrowful tale,
Regard not the news of the day,
While we ſhew you our Bangalore jail.

III.

How can we be cheerful and gay,
When hunger aſſails us ſo keen;
How can we with ſix caſh a day,
Repel the invaſion of ſpleen?
In vain our hard fate we repine,
In vain on our fortunes we rail;
On Mullaga Tony we dine,
Or Conjee, in Bangalore jail.

IV.

Like horſes we're pent in a ſhade,
Like felons we're loaded with chains;
And while mother earth is our bed,
We float in the time of the rains.
The centinels plac'd at the door,
Are for our ſecurity bail;
With muſkets and chaubucks ſecure,
They guard us in Bangalore jail.

V.

Along the Veranda we ſtalk,
And think on paſt pleaſure with pain;
With arms enfolded we walk,
And ſigh for thoſe pleaſures again.
And oft is our thinking confin'd,
To means of projecting a meal;
Which if we effect to our mind,
We're happy in Bangalore jail.

VI.

VI.

As famine approaches our gate,
More ſaving we grow in our fare;
Reſolv'd to encounter our fate,
We bury the thoughts of deſpair.
We feel with regret our decay,
So meagre, ſo lank, and ſo pale;
Like ghoſts we are rang'd in array,
When muſter'd in Bangalore jail.

VII.

Then while the beſt days of our prime,
Walk ſlowly and wretchedly on;
We paſs the dull hours of our time
With marbles, cards, dice, or a ſong;
While others ſit mending their clothes,
Which long ſince began for to fail;
Amuſements that lighten the woes
Of the captive in Bangalore jail.

VIII.

The doctor, with joy in his face,
Arrives with a timely ſupply;
He brings the glad tidings of peace,
And that our releaſement is nigh.
Since freedom to viſit us deigns,
In raptures we open the mail;
Diſcordant we rattle our chains,
The muſic of Bangalore jail.

APPEN-

APPENDIX.

E.

Priſon Expences of Seringapatam

Expences of fitting up a Priſoner newly arrived at Seringapatam.

	F.	D.	C.
ONE piece of coarſe cloth, which makes two ſhirts	4	5	0
Chints for one jacket	2	0	0
Lining for ditto	1	0	0
Moorman's ſlippers	1	3	0
Leather and tape for galligaſkins*	0	3	0
Beggarman's quilt, of old rags†	1	0	0
Mat to ſleep on	0	3	0
Straw for pillows	0	1	0
Baſket for clothes	0	5	0
An earthen chatty to eat off	0	0	2
One earthen baſon, 2 goglets	0	3	0
A china or wooden ſpoon	0	2	0
Half piece of Dungeree, for pillow-caſes, towels, &c.	1	6	3
A long drawer ſtring	0	1	0
A wooden comb	0	0	2
Jaggary Pot (molaſſes)	0	6	1
Broom	0	0	1
Lamp	0	0	0½
Tape to queau hair	0	1	0
	13	2	0½

* The galligaſkins are made of leather, and wore under the irons to preſerve the ſkin.

† A beggarman's quilt was a garment made of rags, collected from all trades, and of all colours, waſhed and ſewed together. It was warm and comfortable, though an object of laughter.

Articles

Articles of Luxury, only to be obtained by the Opulent after a Length of Saving.

	F.	D.	C.
ONE common knife	1	0	0
One pen ditto	0	9	0
One comley, as a covering	4	6	0
Bamboos and ropes for a cot	1	2	0
Bamboos for a ſtool	0	8	0
Paper per ſheet	0	1	2
Reeds for pens, each	0	0	1
Sweetmeats, per ſtick	0	0	1
Six plaintains	0	1	0
Six limes	0	1	0
Four oranges	0	1	0
Six guavas	0	1	0
Three mangoes	0	1	0
Eight cheroots	0	1	0
Tobacco in ſtalk (reed for ſmoking)	0	0	0½
Dreſſing a hubble-bubble per week, at three chillums * per day (three or four)	0	3	0
Keeping a pair of pigeons, per week	0	1	2
Paint, paper, paſte, &c. for making a pack of cards	0	9	0
Ditto for making back-gammon table	0	2	0
Ivory for one pair of dice	0	5	0
Cheſs-board of paper, and men	0	8	3

* CHILLUMS are balls of tobacco and plantains, and certain ſpices.

One Week's Expence for a Meſs of Eight Gentlemen: Breakfaſt and Dinner.

Monday. Cutcherce.	Fana.	Dubs.	Caſh.	Tuesday. Fowl Curry.	Fana.	Dubs.	Caſh.
Four loaves bread	0	9	0	Bread - -	0	9	0
Milk - -	0	2	1	Milk - -	0	2	1
Butter - -	0	4	2	Butter - -	0	4	0
Burnt rice, as a ſubſtitute for coffee -	0	1	0	Rice-coffee -	0	1	0
				Four fowls -	2	0	0
				Curry ſtuff -	0	3	2
Rice - -	0	7	0	Two ſeer rice -	0	7	0
Dal - -	0	3	0	Ghee - -	0	7	3
Ghee - -	0	9	0	Greens - -	0	0	0
Onions - -	0	3	0	Chatties - -	0	2	0
Cloves, &c. -	0	1	0	Wood - -	0	4	0
Wood - -	0	4	0				
Salt - -	0	1	0				
Total	4	0	3	Total	5	8	0

Wednesday. Mutton Curry.	Fana.	Dubs.	Caſh.	Thursday. Mutton Baked.	Fana.	Dubs.	Caſh.
Bread - -	0	9	0	Bread - -	0	9	0
Milk - -	0	2	1	Milk - -	0	2	1
Butter - -	0	4	0	Butter - -	0	4	0
Rice-coffee -	0	1	0	Rice-coffee -	0	1	0
One quarter mutton	1	1	2	Muttton 2 quarters	2	2	1
Rice - -	0	7	2	Greens - -	0	3	0
Curry ſtuff -	0	3	2	Spices - -	0	2	0
Ghee - -	0	5	0	Pepper - -	0	2	0
Greens - -	0	0	3	Salt - -	0	1	0
Wood - -	0	4	0	Wood - -	0	4	0
Total	4	5	2	Total	6	5	21

Friday.

FRIDAY. Doll Pepper Water.	Fanams.	Dubs.	Cash.	SATURDAY. Fowl Curry.	Fanams.	Dubs.	Cash.
Bread - -	0	9	0	Bread - -	0	9	0
Milk - -	0	2	1	Milk - -	0	2	1
Butter - -	0	4	0	Butter - -	0	4	0
Rice-coffee -	0	1	0	Rice-coffee -	0	1	0
Doll - -	0	3	0	Four fowls -	2	0	0
Rice - -	0	7	2	Ghee - -	1	2	0
Curry ſtuff -	0	3	2	Curry ſtuff -	0	8	2
Ghee - -	0	4	0	Onions - -	0	3	0
Wood - -	0	4	0	Rice - -	0	7	2
				Wood - -	0	4	0
				Chilleys - -	0	2	0
Total	3	5	1	Total	6	4	1

SUNDAY. Mutton Curry.	Fanams.	Dubs.	Cash.	TOTAL EXPENCES OF THE WEEK.	Fanams.	Dubs.	Cash.
Bread - -	0	9	0	Monday - -	4	0	3
Butter - -	0	4	0	Tueſday - -	5	8	0
Milk - -	0	2	1	Wedneſday -	4	5	2
Rice-coffee -	0	1	0	Thurſday -	6	5	2
Mutton - -	1	2	0	Friday - -	3	5	1
Rice - -	0	7	2	Saturday - -	0	4	1
Ghee - -	0	5	0	Sunday - -	4	7	0
Curry ſtuff -	0	3	2				
Wood - -	0	4	0	Total	35	3	1
Greens - -	0	0	3				
				Received from Hyder -	56	0	0
Total	4	7	0				

By

By the above calculation, each gentleman ſhares two gold fanams and ſeven dubs per week; and there remains three dubs and three caſh in the caterer's hands towards the expences of the week enſuing.—This ſurplus, from being laid out in Pia arrack in the early age of this ſociety, obtained, and ſtill goes by the name of Arrack Money, and is our only fund for clothes, payment of a fanam per month each to a waſherman, medicines, and the incidental expences of jaggary, oil, ſoap, limes, thread, needles, tape, chatties, public ſubſcriptions, &c. &c. The fanam changes for eleven dubs; and four caſh, one dub; eleven fanams, one pagoda.

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